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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

VOL. XVIII NO. 87.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1930.



PRICE ONE ANNA.

POLICE RAID BOMBAY CONGRESS HOUSE.

Salt Pans Dismantled & Three Leaders Arrested

POLICE USE FORCE AGAINST SATYAGRAHIS.

Abid Ali, Sadik & Meherally Marched To Police Lock-Up.

MAHATMA ON "SPILLING OF BLOOD."

IRRESPONSIBLE SCRIBES DISTORT GANDHI'S SPEECH.

Message To Bombay Citizens.

On Thursday evening the Bombay City Police under Deputy Commissioner Petigara raided the Congress House to dismantle the "Salt Factory" and arrested three prominent Congress leaders—Mr. Abid Ali, Mr. Sadik, Secretary, B. F. C. C., Mr. Sadik, Editor, "Be Ghadi Mouj", and Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Captain of the Congress Volunteers.

Salt pans and utensils were trampled under foot, but the Satyagrahis were true to the Mahatma's creed of non-violence and under the greatest provocation remained calm and patient.

The arrested leaders were marched to the police station followed literally by a crowd of admirers a mile long.

Mahatma Gandhi had only one hour's sleep on Wednesday night. He therefore felt uneasy and could not go to Karadi Matwad.

At has collected about 1,000 maunds of salt up-to-date, and salt worth about Rs. 100 has been sold.

The Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru led a procession on Wednesday night at Allahabad and sold 50 packets of contraband salt. It was reported that he would lead a batch of volunteers on Thursday evening.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta will sell contraband salt in Calcutta on Sunday, the Jallianwalla Bagh Day.

In an interview with an A. P. representative Mahatma made his position clearer. After explaining the meaning of "spilling of blood", he said there was no departure from his creed of violence. The greater barbarity of Government the greater would be his call for self-suffering.

AAT COLLECTS 1,000 MDS. OF SALT.

(From Our Special Correspondent) JALALPUR, April 10. Camp Ahirama.—This afternoon Gandhi addressed a huge meeting of villagers numbering about 5,000. The feature of this meeting was the offerings of flowers, yarn garlands, "akshata" and money to Mahatma by over 800 ladies. In a moving speech Gandhi said, "I was told that last night I was going to be arrested and hence at about 11 o'clock I finished some of my correspondence and did some writing that night. The night went by but the expected did not happen. I have read in the papers to-day that the price of salt has fallen down by half but my contention is why should there be any price for it?" Gandhi then stressed the necessity of complete prohibition and promotion of Khaddar and salt.

DISTORTED REPORTS IN "TIMES OF INDIA." Proceeding he referred to the reports of his speeches appearing in a distorted form in various papers and especially in the "Times" and remarked that these press reports were doing a definite disservice to the country. He had to contradict a report appearing in the "Times of India" that report was a sheer distortion of his views. It would be wrong to say that all reporters were so, but he had to admit that many were or else they did not understand his village dialect. I did not ask for the reporters but if the papers wanted to send them they should select such as knew his language. Ignorant reporters did harm both to him and the cause. Non-violence

"BARBAROUS BEHAVIOUR."

Kamaladevi's Description Of Congress House Raid.

In the course of a statement regarding the Congress House raid Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya says that the behaviour of the Police in striking non-violent resisters when they had fallen down and were lying helpless, was barbarous.

BOMBAY BROKERS WAIT ON GANDHI.

"Boycott Foreign Cloth" He Tells Them.

(From Our Special Representative) CAMP DANDI, April 10. Thirty-two Satyagrahis were engaged to-day in preparing salt at Salimpore. About 15,000 people visited the spot upto the time of wiring (3-30 p.m.). No police officials were present on the spot. A large number of processions are parading the city. Great enthusiasm prevails.—Free Press

DEPUTATION OF THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE composed of twelve prominent brokers of Bombay arrived here this morning and awaited on Mahatma. They presented Gandhi with a purse of Rs. 100 which he thankfully accepted. There was then a free and candid exchange of views between him and the deputation.

The Bombay Brokers are reported to have told Gandhi that, unfortunately, they were not in a position to do anything practical in respect of his civil disobedience. However, they promised that they would do everything in their power to help him in the boycott of foreign cloth and in the promotion of Swadeshi cloth.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH. Gandhi told the deputationists that the boycott of foreign cloth was of greater importance than the breaking of the salt laws. However, he would like to lay stress on the promotion of Khaddar. In Swadeshi cloth they had to distinguish between Indian owned mills and the foreign owned ones. The latter category was Indian only in name. These mills employed Indian labour only.

Mr. Rajendra Somanarayan asked for a message to the Stock Brokers of Bombay. Gandhi gave the message on the lines indicated above.

Mr. Nowroji Dumasla asked for a message to the citizens of Bombay. Gandhi said, "I don't know whether to trust the citizens of Bombay where Jinnah, Bajaj and Nariman had been jailed and still the citizens of Bombay have not shown sufficient spirit. Bombay should break the salt laws and more particularly they should boycott foreign cloth and thereby break the chain of foreign domination and the leaders of Bombay should work to free the Labouring classes from drink evil."

The deputation returned to Bombay by the afternoon train.

ARREST OF DELHI LEADERS

Devidas To Be Prosecuted Under Sec. 124-A

ANSARI RELEASED. DELHI, April 10. A huge crowd numbering several thousands thronged the compound of the Additional Magistrate Court for hearing the case against leaders being taken up, but they had to return disappointed when they were informed that the case would not be taken up and the police had obtained remand for four days.

It is understood that Mr. Devidas Gandhi is being prosecuted under Section 124-A while all others are being prosecuted under the Salt Act.

Mr. F. H. Ansari has been released. Altogether 13 persons are standing on their trial while others against whom, though a warrant has been issued, have not yet been arrested.

SALT LAW DEFIED IN DELHI. Thirty-two Satyagrahis were engaged to-day in preparing salt at Salimpore. About 15,000 people visited the spot upto the time of wiring (3-30 p.m.). No police officials were present on the spot. A large number of processions are parading the city. Great enthusiasm prevails.—Free Press

MEETING HELD AFTER ARRESTS.

Demonstration Outside Police Station.

DELHI, April 9. After the arrest of thirteen salt volunteers people numbering about 5,000 who had collected at Salempur dispersed quietly, but they held a public meeting in Queen's Gardens over which Mr. Sahani, editor of the "Hindustan Times" presided. The President exhorted the audience to break the Salt Laws.

After the meeting a demonstration was held outside the Central Police Station where the accused were locked up. The demonstration passed off peacefully and the public dispersed late at night.—A. P.

MR. BENN KEEPS MUM.

Unable To Make A Statement On India.

LONDON, April 10. In the House of Commons Mr. Freeman asked whether Mr. Benn would make a statement on the present position in India Mr. Benn replied: "No. I do not think it will be satisfactory to attempt any general statement on the situation within limits of an answer to the question."—Reuter.

"DON'T ABUSE POLICE OFFICIALS"

Mahatma Rebukes Women.

JALALPUR, April 10. Speaking at Jalalpur Gandhi rebuked those women who were reported in the local papers have abused Police officers. He said women should not copy men. They were waging a war unprecedented in the history of the world. If the women of India spoke bad language the name of India would be covered with shame.

Mahatma Gandhi announced that he had been called to Bombay. He would go to Bombay, but if a bonfire of foreign clothes was made there as in 1921 by taking caps from the heads of others he would be pained. He would not stop the fight now, but if people continued to commit mistakes he would have to be consumed in fire.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH CLOTH.

Ahmedabad Merchants Resolve

The merchants of Khara Kunwa, Ahmedabad, have decided to boycott British clothes and not to handle any British cloth. Any member who violates this resolution of the Association would be struck off the rolls and fined Rs. 1,000.

"BREAK THE CHAIN OF FOREIGN DOMINATION."

Mahatma's Message To Bombay.

I don't know whether to trust the citizens of Bombay, where Jinnah, Bajaj and Nariman had been jailed. Still the citizens of Bombay have not shown sufficient spirit. Bombay should break the Salt Law and more particularly they should boycott foreign cloth and thereby break the chain of foreign domination.

HOW BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS RESISTED POLICE ATTACK.

Lady Volunteers Brave Efforts To Guard Contraband Salt.

VOLUNTEERS BADLY ASSAULTED.

The Bombay City Police under Deputy Commissioner Cowasji Petigara made a sudden swoop on the Congress House on Thursday evening to dismantle the "salt factory". More than 800 Policemen with 30 Police officers armed with revolvers made their appearance all of a sudden just on the eve of a meeting. The police party formed a cordon round the Congress House and prevented any person from either getting in or getting out of the premises.

The Congress officials and Satyagrahis on the spot remained cool and calm and Mr. Petigara and the police party were first met with a non-violent resistance at the hands of Satyagrahi ladies. Mrs. Porin Captain along with other lady volunteers barred their way. For a time the police party was baffled and when cajolery failed Mr. Petigara gave orders to push aside the ladies and the policemen pushed their way through the cordon.

When they wanted to destroy the salt pans they were again met with another non-violent resistance by Satyagrahis under Mr. Meherally who formed a cordon round the salt pans. The police party then rushed at the volunteers and after forcibly removing them dismantled the "factory". In the scuffle that followed the police attack many Satyagrahis received injuries, four of them having fainted on the spot.

This police then put Mr. Abid Ali, Mr. Meherally and Mr. Sadik under arrest and marched them to the police motor van waiting outside.

By this time the news of the "raid" had spread throughout Girgaum and a crowd of more than 5,000 gathered round the Congress House. As the arrested leaders were being marched in the van with a police force more than 1,000.

ing a few volunteers all the rest were either on duty in the city or off duty. An informal meeting of some of the War Council members was in progress when they were informed that the police were at their gates. Mr. Abid Ali, the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, rushed to the gate and engaged the police there in conversation. Mr. Meherally immediately came with the volunteers and massed them on the salt pans that had been constructed in a corner of the courtyard. His idea was that when the police came to demolish those pans he and his volunteers would give a good account of themselves. The police however went straight on to the upper terrace where other salt pans had been erected. After once having reached the terrace they blocked the way and (Continued on page 11.)

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY. New York, April 10. Previous Closing Rate 16.35 To-day's Opening Rate 16.36 Difference Nil To-day's Closing rate 16.44 Difference +.09

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, April 10. Previous Closing Rate 8.30 To-day's Opening Rate 8.30 Difference Nil To-day's Closing Rate 8.34 Difference +.04

Broach Expectations Rs. 230-0-0

DEFYING SALT LAW IN BOMBAY



Congress Satyagrahis busy gathering natural salt on the Chowpaty Seaface, Bombay.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures Irregular Range 26 Points.

LIQUIDATION FOLLOWED BY COVERING.

Bombay, April 10. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and was also influenced by liquidation, but later advanced partially on covering. Prices on American Exchanges are higher than these ruling at Liverpool. Heavy short covering in old crop months influenced by reports of Farm Board demanding tenders is now followed by long liquidation. The weekly weather report is as under: Texas: Planting has made good progress. Warm. Rain is needed. Oklahoma: Drought has delayed planting.

Mississippi Valley: The weather generally has been favourable. Arkansas: Except in the extreme north, Georgia and Alabama. There has been too much rain. Carolina: Beneficial moisture.

The market opened at a decline of 8 points but recovered on scattered buying and touched the highest level when May was quoted 16.47 and July 16.41. At this level there was a steady flow of liquidation which depressed prices about 23 to 24 points. During the last hour the market was influenced by large covering which resulted in a rally of about 21 points. New Crop months ruled rather steady and the market closed irregular at a decline of 8 points to a rise of 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 16.80c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 9 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points to 15.88c.

U. S. Port receipts were 14,000 bales and exports amounted to 8,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 3 to 1 point. There was absence of selling pressure and the market closed at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points to 8.66 and sales were 7,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed at a rise of 1 point while Egyptian futures declined 2 points and closed at a decline of 2 points.

We see no reason to change our opinion and prefer purchases on weak markets.

PRIVATE CABLES—New York May Highest 16.47 plus 03, Lowest 16.21—23, range 26 points. New York July Highest 16.41 (10-24 a.m.) Lowest 16.17 (2-03 p.m.) Hemyryk:—Rather less doing Lancashire.

Henz:—Cotton Government weather report considered unfavourable except for Central Belt. Market is narrow and professional. Expect further irregularity pending definite developments in near months.

Reuter:—Market was easier in the absence of any important buying and was also influenced by liquidation but later advanced partially on covering.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, April 9.
May	16.33—03
July	16.33—07
October	15.69 plus 05
December	15.80 plus 04
January	15.83 plus 05
Middling Spot	16.39—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, April 9.
May	15.97—09
July	16.03—05
Middling Spot	15.83—09

NEW YORK

	New York, April 9.
New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
May	16.39
July	16.37
October	15.61
New York, 11.45 a.m.	
May	16.28
July	15.25
October	15.54

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

	New York, April 9.
Bales	
Day's Receipts at all N. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 9.
Opening	Closing
April	8.27—01
May	8.29—01
June	8.31—01
July	8.32—01
August	8.33 plus 01
September	8.34 plus 01
October	8.26—01
November	8.27 plus 01
December	8.29 plus 02
January	8.28 plus 01
February	8.32 plus 01
March	8.35 plus 01
April	8.27 plus 01
Middling Spot	8.86—08

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 10. The local market opened at Rs. 263/8 and at Rs. 277/8 for Broach A. M. delivery respectively. During the first hour prices improved by annas four and in the following hour at 2 p.m. J. A. was quoted at Rs. 273. This change in prices show how much business is passing. At this level there was some profit taking and prices receded to Rs. 277/8. Liverpool opening advices were better and prices again improved to Rs. 278. There was only small business and operators are not inclined to take any definite stand at this level. The market improved and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/J. 265/4.
Broach J/A. 279/12.
Omra May 229.
Omra July 238/12.
Bengal May 198/8.
Bengal July 205/8.
Broach J/A Highest 279/12.
Broach J/A Lowest 277/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Osaka, April 10
April	163.80—0.80
July	169.10—1.10
Oct.	170.90—0.90

ROOM RATES.

	Bombay, April 10.
Bengal 196 May	
Bengal 203 July	
Broach 263 J.A.M.	
Broach 278 J.A.	
Omra 238 May	
Omra 237 July	

SPOT.

	E.	X.	S.	C.	F.
	Fine	Fine	Fine	Good	Good
Bengal		207	202	197	191
Sind		212	207	202	196
Punjab		205	200	195	189
Rajputana		207	202	197	191
Broach		270	267	263	258
Punjab America		280	277	273	268
Kadi V.		274	271	267	262
Dholera		271	268	264	259
Kalaia		272	267	265	260
Cutch		278	275	271	266
Surat		380	357	352	348
Rajpalpa		347	344	340	335
Navsari		365	362	358	353
Omra	236	232	228	224	
C. P. 1	251	247	243	239	
C. P. 2	243	239	235	231	
Muthia		221	216	211	

READY SALES.

	Bombay, April 10.
50 Textile P. Yeotmal 225	
50 E. D. Sassoon Ralchur 220	
100 Goshu Co. Hingoli 228	
100 Khimil V. Jalgaon 227/8	
100 P. R. Vakharia Akola 227	
100 Atlas Mills Generalganj 190	
300 K. Deschard Rulam 219/	
50 Shroff Cooper Broach 269/	
50 Do. Jaina 231	
100 B. Karsandas Amalner 203	
100 Khatau Mill Latur 191	
100 Do. Ujain 250	
100 A. Damodar Vijaynagar Old 190	
100 Japan Aurangabad 329	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, April 10.
F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 9-4-30	7972000
Yesterday do.	14007
Exports to date do.	5993000
Stock at Ports 4-4-30	1799000
Interior Town do.	1114000
Liverpool 4-4-30	950900
Visible Supply 4-4-30	4489007
Quantity in Sight do.	13723000
out of „ 4-4-30	10992000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

Bombay, April 10. The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed entirely to-day in honour of the arrests of "Satyagrahis".

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, April 9.
Bales.	
Sales at Liverpool	7,090
Sales on Speculation	190
Sales of East Indian Cotton	253

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 9.
Scinde, Fully Good	4.85—05
Scinde, Fine	5.10—05
Scinde, Superfine	5.35—05
Bengal, Good	4.60—05
Bengal, Fully	
Good	4.85—05
Bengal, Fine	5.10—05
Omra, Good	5.15—05
Omra, Fully	
Good	5.45—05
Omra Fine	5.75—05
Broach, Fully	
Good	5.15—05
Broach, Fine	6.40—05
Broach, Superfine	6.65—05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 9.
May	13.50 plus 02
July	13.48—02
November	13.40—03
December	13.44—03
January	13.50—03
March	13.06—03
Sakel, aridis, F. G. F.	
Spot	14.30—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, April 10.
Since 1st Sept.	
Yesterday.	
In full-pressed Bales	This year.
Khandesh	463 276,580
Central India	816 357,147
Barisi and Nagar	543 221,524
Hyderabad-Gaorani	71,643
Barar	4,782 605,485
Central Provinces	3,105 331,887
Total Comras	9,109 1,864,269
Dholera	102 120,897
N-W Provinces	136,935
Rajputana	100 41,432
Sind-Punjab	101 144,746
Rosch	1,690 256,793
Compta & Dharwar	6 45,530
Western-Northerns	14 16,240
Cocanada	100
Tinnevely & Cambodia	13 7,743
Persian	473
American	9,931
Egyptian & African	43,640
Comilla, Burma & other	
sorts	628
Total	11,135 2,689,357

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	Bombay, April 10.
1st Sept. to 3rd April.	
Yesterday.	
In full-pressed Bales	This year.
Europe	4,220 569,995
Japan & China	7,109 1,022,709
Coast Ports	350 13,467
Un-country by Rail	63,836
Afloat in harbour for	
Europe, China and	
Japan	68,817
Total	11,679 1,838,824

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 10.
Bengal	202/210
Mathia	218/225
Khandesh	223/229
Akola/Khamgaon	228/233
Nagpur/Wardha	242/252
Barisi/Kurduwadi	233/239
Jaina/Aurangabad	225/231
Nagar/Vambori	223/228
Purna/Parbani	230/238
Khandwa/Sanavad	230/235
Indore/Ujjain	230/248
Miraj/Sangli	258/280
Compta	252/275
Tirupur/Cambodia	324/334

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

	Bombay, April 10.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening	Rs. 46/ Highest Rs. 46/0-6 Low-
est Rs. 45/3 Closing Rs. 45/12	
Castorseeds Delivery September	Opening Rs. 48/ Lowest Rs. 47/10
Closing Rs. 47/12	
Groundnuts Seeds Delivery May	Opening Rs. 46/12 Lowest Rs. 46/2
Closing Rs. 46/6	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bombay, April 10.
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/2	
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/12	
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/11	
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/2	
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/4	
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/14	
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/4	
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98	
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96/7	
5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/2	
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/12	
6 per cent War Bonds due 1930 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8	
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 (Tax Free) Rs. 101/6	
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 (Tax Free) Rs. 102/6	
6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 (Tax Free) Rs. 105/2	
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/12	
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/12	
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/12	
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90	
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8	

FORWARD RATES.

	Bombay, April 10.
15th April settlement.	
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-0-0	
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-12-0	
Tone of Market:—Quieter.	

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

	Bombay, April 10.
3 Months Discounts 2 1/2 per cent.	
6 Months Discounts 2 5/8 per cent.	
Bank of England rate 3-1/2 per cent.	
Call Money 5 1/2 per cent.	
One month 4-3/4 per cent.	
Three months 4-1/2 per cent.	
Six months 4 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.	
Imperial Bank of India rate:—6 per cent.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	Bombay, April 10.
T.T. London on Berlin 20.37/3/4	
T.T. London on Amsterdam 12.11	
T.T. London on Brussels 34.89	
T.T. London on Madrid 38.89	
T.T. London on Milan 22.80	
T.T. London on Paris 124.21	
T.T. London on Prague 184.20	

STATE OF AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Bearish Factors.

New York, April 9. (Special to "Chronicle.") Market absorbs profit taking sales rather poorly. New York market above parity with Southern markets. Spot demand poor. Dry goods reports discouraging. Weather favourable.

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

Bombay, April 10. A New York Firm writes under date March 7 as under:—Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. write under date April 10:—“Market continues easier in consequence of favourable weather and uncertainty of Farm Board action. Spot demand has slackened due to old crop prices in America being above shipping parity with Liverpool. Anticipation of new taxes in the British Budget on 14th inst., uncertainty of Indian political situation and threatened lock-out of 2 lakhs operators in Lancashire is holding back any important business. However, should prices decline further, we prefer purchases as American Government distant weather forecast predicts from 23rd to 25th instant, heavy rainfall over Southern and Eastern sections, with floods and washouts at many places. Textile World's analyst says that statistical data suggests an average price on cotton for the balance of this season between 15 1/16. It adds that yarn and grey-goods market still lacks fundamental strength and does not seem likely to show sustained recovery for several months.”

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 10.
Ex-Godown, Bombay	
Filtered Coconut Oil ready Rs. 486 per ton	
Filtered Mowra Oil ready Rs. 560 per ton	
Cocconut Cake ready Rs. 98 per ton	

SILVER.

	Bombay, April 10.
Ready Silver	54 0 0
Chaitra	44 10 0
Vaishak	44 8 0
T. Jimandi Chaitra	0 6 0
T. Jimandi Vaishak	1 6 0
Tone: Steady.	

GOLD.

	Bombay, April 10.
Ready Bar	21 7 0
Chaitra	21 9 0
Vaishak	21 10 0
Sovereigns	13 10 0
Tone: Quiet but steady	

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, April 9.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.	
27-2-6 Apl/May Sellers.	
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.	
25-12-6 Apl/May Sellers.	
Rapeseed Toria ton, £16-10-0	
Apl/May Sellers.	

LONDON SILVER.

	London, April 9.
Silver—Market is quiet.	
Spot	19 7/16
Forward	19 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, April 9.
F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 8-4-30	7958000
Yesterday do.	8000
Exports to date do.	5885000
Stock at Ports 4-4-30	1799000
Interior Towns do.	1114000
Liverpool 4-4-30	950000
Visible Supply 4-4-30	4489007
Quantity in Sight do.	13726000
out of „ 4-4-30	10992000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, April 9.
May close at 5 8/2 5/8—3/4d	
July close at 5 8/4 1/4d—1d	
October close at 5 8/7d—1 1/4d	
WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET	
May per bushel dol 1.13 3/4 up	
July per bushel dol 1.15 1/8 up	
September per bushel dol 1.17 5/8 up	

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

	London, April 9.
June 20.25—25	
July 20.45—25	
WHEAT CABLE: (from London)	
“Estimated American Winter Wheat yield 550 million bushels against 578 million bushels last year.”	
LINSEED CABLE: (from London)	
“Seed demand from America slackened. Buenos Ayres opinion bearish consequence advance in Peco Exchange.”	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

WHEAT CABLE: (from London).
"Estimated American Winter
Wheat yield 550 million bushels
against 578 million bushels last
year."

LINSEED CABLE (from London).
"Seed demand from America

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL and PASSENGERS
SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
and LONDON CALLING AT MAR-
SEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA
EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Tons
12 Apr	Rawalpindi	16,619
17 Apr	Mores (Extra)	10,946
19 Apr	Narkunda	10,902
25 Apr	Narkunda	10,902
May	Viceroy of India	19,948
16 Apr	Rajputana	10,902
17 Apr	K. I. S. H. H.	11,518
24 Apr	Moolan	20,847
31 Apr	Macedonia	11,120
June	Mantua	10,46
14 June	Omoria	16,132
21 June	Maloja	20,847
28 June	Rajputana	10,902
5 July	Rajputana	10,902
12 July	Mantua	10,46
19 July	K. I. S. H. H.	11,518
26 July	Moolan	20,847
2 Aug	Mantua	10,46
9 Aug	K. I. S. H. H.	11,518
16 Aug	Moolan	20,847
23 Aug	Mantua	10,46
30 Aug	K. I. S. H. H.	11,518
6 Sept	Moolan	20,847
13 Sept	Mantua	10,46
20 Sept	K. I. S. H. H.	11,518
27 Sept	Moolan	20,847
4 Oct	Mantua	10,46
11 Oct	K. I. S. H. H.	11,518
18 Oct	Moolan	20,847
25 Oct	Mantua	10,46
1 Nov	K. I. S. H. H.	11,518
8 Nov	Moolan	20,847
15 Nov	Mantua	10,46
22 Nov	K. I. S. H. H.	11,518
29 Nov	Moolan	20,847
6 Dec	Mantua	10,46
13 Dec	K. I. S. H. H.	11,518
20 Dec	Moolan	20,847
27 Dec	Mantua	10,46

All sailings are subject to altera-
tion without notice.

All passengers are required to
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to Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China
have limited accommodation for
passengers from India.
Through steamers from Aus-
tralia have limited accommodation
for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON

RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return
Tickets at Special Reduced Rate
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leaving Marseilles September 28th
and due in Bombay on the 19th
September, 1930. The fares will
be as follows:—

1st	2nd
Saloon	Saloon

London and back
by Sea \$100 \$75

London and back
via Marseilles in-
cluding P. & O.
Special Train across
France in both di-
rections \$120 \$85

London and back
by Sea \$100 \$75

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SINGLE BERTH CABINE

There will be no extra charge for
single berth cabins between 1st
June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND
PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO
CALL AT PORT SAID, MALTA
and TANGIER

Date	Steamers	Tons
------	----------	------

24th Apr Dumala 8,422

28th Apr Dumala 8,422

20th Nov Dumala 8,422

11th Dec Dumala 8,422

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SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA SINGA-
PORE, BONGKONG
& SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru	29th Mar.	12th Apr
Heime Maru	10th Apr.	20th Apr.
Meiji Maru	18th Apr.	4th May
Yonaka Maru	20th Apr.	8th May
Hidaka Maru	24th Apr.	8th May
Shunko Maru	3rd May	20th May
Burma Maru	9th May	23rd May

For particulars apply to—
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSHEN."
Box No. 888.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN
AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Tons
15 Apr	England	Singapore and Japan
22 Apr	Alipore	Straits China & Japan
25 Apr	Maloja	Colombo & Australia
9 May	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Nalders	Colombo & Australia
6 June	Mores	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 June	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
18 July	Moolan	Colombo & Australia
1 Aug	Mantua	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug	Jomora	Colombo & Australia
29 Aug	Mantua	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept	Nalders	Colombo & Australia
26 Sept	Mores	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia
24 Oct	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov	Moolan	Colombo and Australia
21 Nov	Ranchi	Colombo Straits China & Japan
6 Dec	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19 Dec	Mantua	Colombo Straits China & Japan

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SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND
JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Sado Maru	5898	28 Mar	12 Apr
Fushimi Maru	5000	16 Apr	25 Apr
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Apr	25 Apr
Kakozaki Maru	10500	20 Apr	30 Apr
Karohime Maru	4697	20 Apr	30 Apr
Awa Maru	4028	30 Apr	14 May
Fakusan Maru	10500	30 Apr	14 May
Nagano Maru	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru	4000	14 May	28 May
Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May	30 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May	30 May
Haruna Maru	10500	20 May	31 May

"Do not carry passengers"
from Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Katori Maru	10000	17 Apr	4 May
Atsuta Maru	8000	1 May	19 May
Kashima Maru	10000	15 May	2 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From	From
Tientsin Maru	2987	4 Apr	22 April
Shinyo Maru	2980	23 Apr	30 Apr
Asama Maru	2800	1 May	7 May

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-
American (East and West Coast)
and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares
Cheapest Round the World tour
rates and other fares, full parti-
culars on which are furnished on
application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road
Bombay.
Phone No. 20279 23734
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

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INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS PREMIUM INCOME

1925 Rs. 296 Lakhs. 1925 Rs. 93 Lakhs.

1926 Rs. 391 " 1926 Rs. 106 "

1927 Rs. 458 " 1927 Rs. 122 "

1928 Rs. 585 " 1928 Rs. 140 "

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000

1921 " 10 per Annum 1927 " 25 per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY

IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1
and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on
liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR
& Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon. BOMBAY, 10.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-
American (East and West Coast)
and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares
Cheapest Round the World tour
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CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms: Cash with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle', to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER. Apply personally with testimonials. Dr. M. V. MERCHANT, 122, Girgaum Back Road, between 9 and 11 a.m.

A R2327

WANTED—180 Hands (Managers, Accountants, and Clerks, etc.) on salaries ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 for the branch Offices of a bank to be opened very shortly. Applications to be made on the prescribed forms obtainable on payment of As. 2 cash or postage stamps from the Office. Apply:—THE SECRETARY, The New India Syndicate, 108/C, Ashutosh Mukerji Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

A R2325

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD. of London is prepared to consider applications for the position of Organizer for Bombay and the Deccan. Application stating experience and salary required to be made to:—Messrs. GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO. Post Box No. 281, Bombay.

A 544

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions at Karachi City and Cantt. Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—Influencing SHARE SELLING AGENTS to push on the sale of shares of the CALCUTTA FILM COMPANY, LIMITED. For terms please apply to the MANAGING AGENTS, THE EASTERN INDIA AGENCY, 25-B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for IMMEDIATE Railway service FARE PAID. Apply ATONCE for Rules enclosing 2 anna stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.

R2290

BOOKS & STAMPS.

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount. Current books purchased, College books at half price. Mofussil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, 27, Warkadus Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.

L 532

PROFESSION.

SPECIALIST in Small-pox, Measles, Chicken-pox, cure. Highest testimonials. Prepared personally to come and treat. Write to M. R. KAMATH, Fields Street, Mangalore.

M R2307

MATRIMONIAL.

PRACTICAL REFORMS SOCIETY—Will those Bania families who mean to effect inter-marriages between all sub-castes, kindly write with their views and particulars to the following address as a Register and the above Society is being formed. (Time of interview 2 to 4 p.m.). MOHANLAL PARMANANDJAS, No. 10, Ram Mandir Road, Vile Parle, (East).

M R2322

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR fifteen days only. We have reduced price of our "ORANGE" TEA TINS from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-2. PARADISE TEA CO., near Excelsior Cinema.

T R2313

MATHERAN VISITORS: Please inquire for Darjeeling "PARADISE TEA" at Jacob Villa, GOLDEN RS. 2-8. SPECIAL RS. 2 ORANGE RS. 1-10 per lb round tins.

T R2312

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for making money in spare time without any Capital. Apply Box No. 2490, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

T R2306

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Hire, Hire-purchase system at moderate rates, KARIM MOOLJEE & CO., 36, Furniture Bazar, opp. Crawford Market.

R2308

DHORIES, MULMULLS and SARIES manufactured in large quantities from fine counts yarn of Egyptian Cotton for samples and rates, please apply to JIVANLAL GIRDHARLAL AND CO., Agents, The Bharatkhand Textile Mfg. Co. Ltd. Post Box No. 30, Ahmedabad.

529

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLANDCEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, All-pore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay. Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) this FRIDAY morning, the 11th Instant, at 11 O'clock (S.T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHAY, Sheriff of Bombay, Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 11th April 1930.

552

NOTICE.

The EXCISE CONTRACT of the Shahpura State will be auctioned on the 15th May, 1930. Intending candidates should come and bid. Account books, etc., concerning the contracts will be shown here to any one desiring. Shahpura is reached from Sareri B. B. lying between Ajmer and Chittore.

MUSAHEB ALA, 526

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT TAHERALLI MULLA NOORBHAI and FAZALALI BAGASJI have contracted to sell to our client Fida Hossain Sharafali, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 41, Hamam Street, Fort Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fardari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Sarang Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 355 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2005 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under 3 Ward No. 184 (1) (2) and Street Nos. 79, 81, 83, 83A, 85, 107A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a moiety of the Sweepers' passage on or towards the West by the Sarang Street or Bhusari Mohla on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Kadar Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property of Ebrahim Fatabhai.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1930

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENT JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration and credits of Bai CHANDBAI, widow of Jai Narayan Dani of Bombay Agarwal Bania Hindu Inhabitant, ordinarily residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay (limited until either of Dhanarayan Ramnarayan and Dhanarayan Vallabharayan attains majority) Decedent.

SAUBHAGYAVATIBAI, widow of the late Vallabharayan Jaynarayan Dani, of Bombay, Agarwal Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named decedent are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 14th day of March, 1930.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODAS & CO., 548 Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

IT IS RESOLVED by the Syndicate that the Degree and Diploma Examinations will commence on MONDAY, 21st APRIL, 1930.

CHARLES A. KING, Principal, 513

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Re: ESTATE OF NUSSEER-WANJI BEHRAMJI PATRAJI alias TODIWALA Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the late Nusseerwanji Behramji Patraji alias Todiwala a landlord of Bombay and Ahmedabad who died at Ahmedabad on or about the 7th day of January, 1929, and Probate to whose estate was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 26th day of March, 1929, to Manekji Nowroji Patraji, the Executor, residing at Ahmedabad are hereby requested to send in their claims or demands within one month from this date to Manekji Nowroji Patraji at the Office of Messrs. Ramani Lal and Himatlal, his attorneys at 37, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said Manekji Nowroji Patraji will distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have received notice and no claim or demand sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons holding any securities, property, moneys belonging to the said deceased are also hereby called upon to forthwith deliver the same to the said Manekji Nowroji Patraji, executor at the Office of the undersigned his solicitors.

Dated this 11th day of April 1930.

RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL, Attorneys for Manekji Nowroji Patraji executor of Nusseerwanji Behramji Patraji.

549

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT KURLA.

Under instructions from Messrs Vachha & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Salebhoy Hussanally Karimji, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rajabally Karimji and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 10th October 1929, made between the said Rajabally Karimji of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. auctioneers will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of April 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay the undermentioned properties.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or chawl of one ground floor and upper floors situate at Kurla in New Mill Ward in the registration Sub-District of Kurla Taluka South Salsette and registration district Bombay Bandra Suburban South Salsette and entered in the records under:—

New Entry No. 920, Entry No. 2321, Revisional S. No. 250, Plot Hissa No. 1, Area 500 sq. yards Assessment Rs. 0/7/3 and which premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under No. 305.

SCHEDULE NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, privies standing thereon situate at Kurla Pot Tukdi Bandra Taluka South Salsette District Bombay Suburban and entered in the records under:—

Survey No. 250, Hissa No. 1, Area 88 sq. yards, Assessment Rs. 0/0/0. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co. Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930

It contains many useful information for daily use. To be had Free of Cost. Apply at once with Two Annas Postage Stamp to the

K. C. Works, CALCUTTA

AMUSEMENTS.

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL FRIDAY, APRIL 11TH AT THE NEW.

Pathe Cinema

Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End) Phone 41561

COLLEEN MOORE

IN

LILAC TIME

with Gary Cooper
A Colossal spectacle of air-fighting
voven round a beautiful love story

STAGE STRUCK (CARTOON)

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE (TOPICAL)

TIME OF SHOWING
1-30 and 20 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m.
on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

COMMENCING SATURDAY APRIL 12.

"THE GODLESS GIRL."

A masterly and sympathetic treatment of a subject of vital importance to humanity—is there a GOD? Emphatically one of the most amazing pictures ever produced. You should not fail to see it.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE COCK CROW?

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TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Cinema only at 8-15

THE GATEWAY OF THE MOON

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A Story of Primitive Passion and White Man's Love
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SEE—The Gigantic Jungle Scenes. Thousands of Hippos in a Mad Stampede. Terrified Baboons racing against Death. Thrill to the wild charge of a host of Natives on racing Camels!

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The well-known Indian Muslim SANGIT RATNA

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TWO CONCERTS

Including a variety of Hindusthani and South Indian Ragas in VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
SATURDAY, 12th April at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
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Rates reduced at public request
Rates Rs. 3/6, 2/4, 1/2, 0/6.
(Including Tax).
Plan open at the theatre.

THE RIALTO

(Lamington Road)

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

JOHN GILBERT JOAN CRAWFORD

in
FOUR WALLS

Spectacular Gun-fights! Remarkable Romance! Mother-love Appeal!

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.



To-day we assure you that TO-DAY is positively the
LAST DAY

To see the glorious mighty picture

'NOAH'S ARK!'

[Mind you—if you miss this
LAST CHANCE

TO-DAY, you will regret it very much.

Please come early to avoid the great rush and the consequent disappointment at not getting your Tickets

TWO SHOWS TO-DAY:—6-30 and 10 P.M. (S. T.)

Please book your seats in advance.

Plan open at the Theatre from 10 a.m.

Wellington Talkies

DHOBI TALAO

The most perfect Talkie house.

"And a Gentle Whisper—Thou Art My Choice"

The Chosen Son of the Divine Mother!

Who is he?
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The latest and most artistic picture of

THE SURYA FILM Co., of Bangalore

She asked her Mother Bhawani for a fitting husband and she gave him the noblest and the best of men.

And yet she is decking herself for marriage with a breaking heart and like one going to her doom.

STARRING
Miss LAXMI

The most appealing star on the Indian screen

WITH
Master Ganpat Bakre, Mr. Patel and Mr. Pawar. Like Sir Galahad in search of the Holy Grail, a noble young warrior starts out in the Service of the Sword—wielding it in the cause of Right and fighting against heavy odds at every step—triumphs in the end and wins glory, kingship and the hand of lovely and gentle maiden.

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WEDNESDAY, Thursday and Friday

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For the first time in India

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road,

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily.

Friday and B's Holidays at 3-30.

Thrills of a New Frontier!

TOM MIX and TONY

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"THE DRIFTER"

A blazing drama of roaring planes and fiery desert vengeance!

New sensations for the thrill Seekers
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Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TQ-DAY.

Public meeting at Esplanade Maidan. Leaders to address 6-15 p.m.
The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of March 27, due at 6 a.m.

Public meeting at Harbarwalla Bldg., Delhi Road, Chinch-poy, 8-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 12.
S. S. "Rawalpindi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey: Lusitanians vs. Bangalore Indians, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 5-30 p.m.

KARACHI BANK, LTD. An urgent public meeting of shareholders and depositors of Bombay of the Karachi Bank Ltd. (in liquidation) will be held on Sunday (13th instant), at 11 a.m. in the School of Little Flower of Jesus, Princess Street, to consider the removal of Messrs C. M. Lobo and Fatechand Assudomal, Liquidators.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

VILE PARLE'S CONGRATULATION.—A general meeting of the Youth of Vile Parle held on 8th instant, congratulated the arrested Satyagrahi leaders.

KRISHNA VIDYALAYA, DADAR.—All the past and present students are hereby requested to attend to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. in Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar, to discuss and settle the programme of the Shri Krishna Vidyalaya's 10th Anniversary Day.

ANDHERI SWADESHI BAZAR.—The holding of the Swadeshi Bazar has been postponed and the future date will be announced hereafter.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY.—Wednesday's figures show:—Cases 20; deaths 8; primary vaccinations 87; re-vaccinations 297.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.—Under the auspices of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at the Esplanade Maidan, opposite Post-bunder, at 6.15 p.m. Prominent leaders will address the meeting.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.—Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at 8.30 p.m. at Chinchpokli, Delhi Road, Harbarwalla Building, when leaders will speak on the present political situation.

ANDHERI CONGRATULATES SGT. J. BAJAJ.—A public meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Dhirubhai. Mr. Dhirubhai congratulated Sgt. J. B. Bajaj, Smt. Mashruvala and Sgt. Gokuldas Bhatt in an impressive speech.

Sgt. Chuniabhai Barivala, who had resigned his Honorary Magistracy was also congratulated by Swami Anand.

Eight Hindu and two Mahomedan Satyagrahis who have joined from Andheri were congratulated.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2.0 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th instant.

Mails for Kenya Colony, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar per extra s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11.0 a.m. on Saturday, the 12th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9.0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from London of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 7.30 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from Bombay of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 4.30 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 9.30 p.m. the same day.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Stuart" arrived in London on the morning of the 9th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Awa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th April.

The s.s. "Nagano Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 7th April and is expected to arrive here on or about the 4th May.

PARSI KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Suspect's "Rash And Negligent Driving."

Rustomji Hormusji Patel (55) residing at Chikalwadi was going along Jacob Circle on Wednesday when he was knocked down by a motor car driven by Rahimkhan Karimkhan. Mr. Patel was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries. At the Coroner's inquest evidence was led to show that the suspect did not sound the horn and after the accident dashed against the footpath. The jury returned a verdict of death due to rash and negligent driving against the suspect.

EX-M. L. A. CHARGES SERGEANT.

With Assaulting Him.

The case in which Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta charged Sergeant Dent of the Bombay Police with assault came up for hearing on Thursday morning before Mr. Osborn Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. B. T. Desai appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. M. A. H. Coelho.

Mr. B. T. Desai giving a gist of the complainant's case stated that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the complainant, went to the Victoria Terminus station at about 5.40 p.m. on February 5 to inquire into the strike situation of the G. I. P. Railway workmen. On seeing him several persons went to him when the accused came there and asked the complainant to move on.

The complainant began to move when the accused without any provocation plodded the complainant with a stick on his arm and began to push him. The complainant then told the accused that he had no business to assault him and demanded his name. The accused refused to give his name, and threatened that he would arrest the complainant.

In the meantime, some other police officers arrived on the scene one of whom was a Police Superintendent. The complainant also asked the Superintendent to give the accused's name. The Superintendent first evaded, but subsequently gave the accused's name.

NO APOLOGY.

Mr. Desai, continuing, said that the complainant did not immediately want to proceed against the accused, and wrote to the Commissioner of Police and to the accused that the complainant would be satisfied with an apology from the accused. As no satisfactory reply was received, an information was filed in the Court against the accused.

Mr. J. M. Mehta, examined by Mr. Desai, stated that he went to the Victoria Terminus on February 5 to find out the G. I. P. strike situation. On seeing him, several men went to him and began to talk. The accused asked him to move on, and there being a big crowd his movements were rendered difficult, but still he moved on. The accused then pushed him with a stick and said: "Move on, move on."

ARREST THREATENED.

The complainant told the accused that he was willing to move, and there was no meaning in his (accused's) using force while he was moving. The accused, in a threatening language said: "I will arrest you." The complainant thereupon told the accused: "That is entirely your look-out, but give me your name."

The accused refused to give his name, in spite of repeated demands. After some time a Police Superintendent appeared on the scene, who tried to make light of the complainant's request for the accused's name. Subsequently the accused's name was given by the Superintendent.

The complainant then wrote to the Commissioner and to the accused, asking for an apology from the latter. As no favourable reply was received, an information was filed in the Court.

The case stands adjourned to April 12.

IN HONOUR OF SGT. NARIMAN.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Adjourns.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Thursday morning to transact any business to protest against the conviction of Mr. K. F. Nariman, a member of the Corporation. As under the present Constitution of the Bombay Municipal Act, it is not lawful to give any reason for adjournment, Mr. Mohanlal Desai simply moved adjournment of the House. Dr. J. V. Vora seconded the proposition and it was carried with an overwhelming majority, some councillors of the Progressive Party dissenting.



A village petrol station in the Punjab. The village, though lying off the main road, is connected with Lahore by a regular Bus service. The case, painted green, is used for storing the tins, and is provided with a circular ventilator. See article on Burma-Shell on Page 6.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

PROPAGANDA FOR SATYAGRAHA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, April 9.

The bits of news of repression and inconceivably heavy sentences passed against leaders of Satyagraha are being received here with great surprise not unmixed with resentment at Government's policy and congratulations of the persons sentenced. But these news do not tend to discourage the agitation or Satyagraha but, on the contrary, they are rousing the people to greatest activity.

The District propagandist, Mr. Devrikar and Mr. P. G. Bhide and others visited Dhond, Baramati and Talegaon Dhamdhare. At all these places enthusiastic meetings were held and a few volunteers were enrolled and money collected for the movement.

The 40th anniversary of the Arya Samaj, Poona, was observed on the 3rd of April. Lectures were delivered by Swami Onkarananand and Swami Satyavrata. Professor D. K. Karve is returning to Poona on the 15th after his foreign travels.

The N. E. School held sports on the 28th March, in honour of the Hanuman Jayanti Day. The lathi, legim, wrestling, etc., were

spread fast and wide, almost infectiously. Enquiries are being made whether no movement is possible in the City itself, whether picketing of liquor-shops cannot be begun again, as formerly, in 1921-1922. There is also a move for undertaking the campaign of selling and purchasing, in the City, of contraband salt to be brought from the C. D. centres at Parle or Ratnagiri. It is being seriously considered. The Secretary of the Youth League has addressed a flaming appeal to students to join the movement as soon as their examinations are over. The Municipal meeting was adjourned on account of the repressive policy followed by Government.

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KHAR LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the landlords of the Khar Shop Building Area held at the bungalow of Mr. Vasavda on March 30th last, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That an Association be formed of the landlords in the Shop Building Area to protect their own interests.

(2) That the landlords of the Shop Building Area do hereby protest against the illegal action of the Bandra Municipality in allowing private parties to build their own shops in what was represented to be the "Market Area" for vegetable, fish and mutton stalls, and in view of the Development Department not having taken any action of the illegal action of the Bandra Municipality as this illegal action causes us serious damages.

(3) That a Committee of Messrs. K. C. Marrot, T. C. Varma and P. H. Vasavda, be appointed to draw up a suitable representation to the Secretary to the Government, Bombay, Revenue Department.

Government to the aforesaid illegal action of the Bandra Municipality and to take such steps to safeguard our interests and that a deputation of the Landlords consisting of the above-named wait on the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, for the aforesaid purpose.

(4) That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Collector of Bombay, Suburban District, Salsette Development Officer and the Secretary to the Government of Bombay and Bandra Municipality and also to the leading newspapers and journals for the information of the intending purchasers of lands in this area.

PRODUCTION AT TATA STEEL WORKS.

Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of March 1930 was:—

2,719 Iron 61,499 tons, Steel Ingots 48,863 tons, Finished Steel 32,668 tons.

HINDUSTANI MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION CONGRATULATES JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting held on Thursday by Hindustani Merchants' Association:—

"The Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association of the country. The congratulations to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, a leading member of the commercial community on his incarceration in the cause of the freedom of the country. The commercial community is really proud of this supreme self-sacrifice put forth by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who has thus brought glory to it."

This committee also warns the Government that their repressive policy has to a great extent alienated the feelings of the commercial classes. It also offers its congratulations to other leaders who have been victims to the repressive policy of the Government."

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS PLANE DELAYED.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Bombay writes under Thursday's date:—"I have just received a telegram to say that the East-bound aeroplane of Imperial Airways has been delayed by bad weather at Marseilles. The aeroplane was expected to leave Aboukir to-day (the 10th) about 10 o'clock, G. M. T."

NINE STRIKERS FIRED AT.

42 Injured.

MEN OBJECT TO REGISTERING FINGER-PRINTS.

MADRAS, April 9.

As a sequel to the strike of Kolar Gold Miners, Police opened fire on a crowd of strikers yesterday resulting in injury to 42 persons. The men went on strike recently their demand being that there should be no registration of finger-prints.

Yesterday the strikers are alleged to have obstructed the watchmen on duty, and stone-throwing was also reported to have been resorted to by the strikers, as consequence of which the Magistrate ordered the Police to open fire.—Free Press.

COMPENSATION FOR CONFISCATION OF ESTATES.

Claims Of Heirs Of Abdul Hamid Rejected.

LONDON, April 9.

Constantinople.—The Franco-Turkish mixed arbitral tribunal has definitely rejected the claims of the heirs of Abdul Hamid for compensation for the confiscation of ex-Sultan's estates. Claims were for the properties in Syria and Lebanon estimated to value several millions sterling. But the decision establishes an important precedent for similar claims against the British and Italian Governments for properties in Iraq, Palestine and Tripolitania and also against Greece for the valuable lands in Macedonia.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, April 10.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.—A. P.

CHARGES AGAINST CARTERS' LEADERS.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Charges of aiding and abetting in unlawful assembly, rioting, assaulting the police in the execution of their duties and causing obstruction in public thoroughfares were framed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Mridan Mohan Burman, Swami Biswananda D. P. Godbole and Abdul Monim, in connection with the carters disturbances on April 1. All of them pleaded "not guilty."—A. P.

MEDICOS BOYCOTT BRITISH DRUGS.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

As a protest against the attitude of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, the All-India Medical Conference has adopted resolutions urging medical practitioners to prescribe drugs of Indian manufacture and where such drugs are not available to use those manufactured in countries other than Great Britain.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

NAVAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 10.

As a result of this morning's meeting between British, American and Japanese delegations to the Naval Conference all the outstanding questions between them have been practically settled. The next step will be the drafting of a treaty embodying the agreement.—Reuter.

CONTRABAND SALT AUCTIONED AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

Salt was manufactured to-day in Allahabad in the centre of the city by a batch of volunteers led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. There was a large gathering present including Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Mr. Sherwan. Salt was made from "Toma" mud.

After the manufacture Pandit Jawaharlal and Pandit Motilal Nehru auctioned several lots of salt the highest bid having been for the packet of salt made by Devdas Gandhi at Delhi just before his arrest. That packet was purchased by Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister.

Of the salt manufactured to-day one packet fetched Rs. 175, the purchaser being Mr. B. Prasad Narain Anand. The total proceeds were Rs. 565.

There was no police interference and no arrests were made. The whole proceedings took a little more than an hour.—A. P.

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AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

St. Patricks Defeat Kirkee By 6 Goals To Nil.

The meeting of the St. Patrick's (Karachi) and the Kirkee Pooleon Club drew a fair crowd yesterday. Most of the spectators were curious to see who the Poisoners were. They went away rather disappointed as the Kirkee men were a rather innocuous lot as far as hockey was concerned. The Karachi boys made an attempt at combination, but the forwards lost many chances through poor marksmanship. Khudabux broke through when the game was a few minutes old, obtained the first goal. A nicely executed movement was responsible for the second goal, which Pitcher secured off a pass from the right. Khudabux lost many opportunities through making sticks in the circle. Half-time arrived with the Karachi team leading by 2 goals to nil.

In the second period there was a lot of wild hitting on the part of the Kirkee defence, and the night back was warned by the referee. Abbot added the third goal, and Khudabux obtained two more soon after. Before the bay Customs (Replay).

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PORT TRUST ENGINEERING DEPT.

Indianisation Of Mechanical Branch.

BOARD APPROVES CHAIRMAN'S SCHEME.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the following among others were the main items dealt with:—

On the retirement from service of Mr. J. M. McClure, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer, Mr. G. E. Bennett, Dy. Chief Engineer, was appointed Chief Engineer subject to Government sanction, and Mr. A. Hale-White, was confirmed as Dy. Chief Engineer.

Sanction was accorded to the following estimate of expenditure:—A revised and reduced estimate amounting to Rs. 8.20 lakhs for construction of an Overbridge at Sewri over the Port Trust and G. I. P. Harbour Branch Railways, the cost being shared proportionately by the Port Trust and the G. I. P. Railway. This Overbridge is an essential link in the Tripartite Road scheme agreed upon several years ago between the Port Trust and the Municipality and the Improvement Trust and designed to open up a thorough connecting road between Wadala and Sewri on the east side of the Island and Parel and the Western districts. The necessity for improving the road communications from East to West of the Island has become more urgent since the opening of the Harbour Branch Railway and the resulting delays in road traffic at the Sewri level crossings. The Port Trust portion of the Tripartite Road was completed several years ago, the Municipal portion including the cutting through Golanji Hill is now in hand but the Improvement Trust portion through Old Parel Village has not yet been started. The actual construction of the Overbridge will not be put in hand until sufficient progress has been made towards the completion of the Tripartite Road when the matter will again be considered by the Trustees.

INDIANISATION IN ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

The Board approved a scheme prepared by the Chairman with a view to assisting the progress of Indianisation in the Mechanical Branch of the Engineering Department. Sanction was accorded to the creation of two new posts of Junior Assistant Mechanical Superintendent on Rs. 400-25-500 p.m. which will be reserved for Indians; one post will be advertised immediately and if necessary the successful applicant will be sent to Great Britain to obtain the additional experience and training in draughting-builders yard and selected engineering works necessary to

SEEDS TRADERS' RESPONSE

Give Rs. 4,001 To Satyagrah Fund.

At the Committee meeting of this Association this afternoon in the office of the Association, it has been unanimously resolved to spend a sum to the extent of Rs. 4001 in aid of the Satyagraha movement started by Mahatma Gandhi and this sum has been placed at the disposal of a Sub-committee appointed for the purpose of raising and spending same in such a sum or sums or kind as and when and in the manner the Sub-committee may from time to time decide."

QUALIFY HIM FOR THE HIGHER POSTS IN THE MECHANICAL BRANCH OF THE PORT TRUST.

The second post will be reserved for an Indian apprentice who will receive his primary training in the Port Trust Workshops and whose parents or guardians will be required to undertake to send him to Great Britain to complete his training on the lines laid down, the Port Trust assisting by getting him placed at suitable Engineering Works and Shipyards in Great Britain and generally supervising his progress.

BAN ON FOREIGN CLOTH.

No Order For Three Months.

BHAGALPUR'S PATRIOTIC MOVE.

BHAGALPUR, April 9.—The Bhagalpur Pledge-givers Merchants' Association resolved unanimously to-day not to import foreign cloth for three months from to-day.

It will be remembered Bhagalpur is the biggest centre of foreign cloth distribution in Behar.

STUDENTS' PROTEST.—To-day about 200 students of the C. M. S. School struck as a protest against the expulsion of sixteen students from the hostel due to their attending public meetings and refusing to salute the Union Jack.

The Zilla School students have been asked to take leave to go home, or for going to cinema, but not to attend public meetings. They are also threatened with expulsion.

Barari School students have also been expelled from the hostel and their things are reported to have been confiscated.

Brisk preparations for salt Satyagraha are being made. The Satyagraha is to be started on the 15th inst. Prof. Kripalani and Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here to-day and will address the students this evening.—Free Press.

THE SPREAD OF
MOTOR TRANSPORTby
An Overseas Visitor.

At the end of March, 1929, the total number of motor vehicles of all kinds registered in British India, excluding the dominions of the Princes, was 172,680. Of these, 116,625 were motor-cars, and 30,181 were heavy vehicles such as lorries and buses. For the imports of both these classes, the year 1928-29 was a record one. During 1913-14, 2,880 motor-cars were shipped to India; during 1928-29, 19,567. The latter were valued at 4.21 lakhs of rupees, and in quantity represented an increase of thirty per cent. on the imports of the previous year, 1927-28. The number of heavy commercial and passenger vehicles imported in 1928-29 was 12,790, which was double the amount for 1926-27, and half as many again as in 1927-28. These were valued at Rs. 2,16-1/2 lakhs. A general idea of the immense increase in motor transport that has taken place since the end of the War may be gained from the fact that in the last decade the yearly consumption of petrol in British India has risen from eleven to sixty-two million gallons.

These statistics, small as they seem per head of population when compared with those presented by the United States, prove conclusively that motor transport in India is no longer a mere luxury confined to the larger towns, but that it has become a vital factor in the country's administrative and economic life. India is essentially an agricultural country; and it is particularly in agriculture that a new future opens. Once there are sufficient roads, and the co-operative system has been more fully developed, the status of the ryot will be altered from what is to all intents and purposes one of vileness to that of an independent peasant proprietor. Buses will acquaint him with the conditions prevailing in the local markets, thus enabling him to sow accordingly. For his produce, when reaped, he will be able to choose the most advantageous of several markets. Many years, it is true, must elapse, before the individual produce goes to market by lorry, and the return on it is immediate; even in Europe this ideal has yet to be achieved. But in Europe the markets or the railway are seldom more than a few hours' journey away; while in India they are often days, and sometimes weeks, removed. The increase of motor transport will mean the creation of new centres and consequently a closer touch with the prices and general needs prevailing.

This increase must always be dependent on the increasing accessibility of petrol supplies. In large towns the establishment of petrol pumps on the outskirts provides the in-coming buses and lorries with the necessary fuelling facilities. In small, care is taken that the one or two pumps licensed by the authorities shall be placed at convenient centres such as the court-house or the railway station. But pumps must necessarily be confined to a radius of not more than thirty miles from a main petrol depot, owing to the necessity of feeding them by lorry two or three times a week. In more remote districts, drivers must depend on smaller stocks in cans. These they can either bring themselves from the larger centres, or else can be stored by the local dealers. In some districts, such as the Punjab, the latter keep their cans in brightly painted tin cases, which are placed by the roadside and boldly labelled with the word "Petrol".

—Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 24

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1930.

NON-VIOLENCE DES-
PITE PROVOCATION.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn stated in the House of Commons the other day that the policy of His Majesty's Government in dealing with the campaign of civil disobedience and other agitation in general "was stated by the Viceroy in a speech made by him on January 25 and it would be pursued by the Government as circumstances demanded." It may be gathered from this that relying on the "man on the spot" theory he has left the execution of the policy, only vaguely suggested by the Viceroy, entirely to the latter's discretion. And it appears from the conflicting and erratic policies adopted by magistrates in various places that the Viceroy on his part, relying on the same theory, has left everything to the discretion of the Provincial Governments, who in their turn have passed on the 'carte blanche' to the Magistrates and Superintendents of Police on the spot. The result has been that some of the

redeeming features of the policy enunciated by the Viceroy have been scrapped either by the Provincial Governments or by petty Magistrates. For instance, the Viceroy gave the assurance that prosecutions for sedition would not be launched unless there was an incitement to violence. This assurance has been thrown to the winds by the authorities in Delhi responsible for the most frivolous prosecution of practically all the local leaders including two ladies and Mr. Devidas Gandhi, persons who prize non-violence above everything else. Again, the Government of India asked Provincial Governments to make jail regulations more humane and equitable. But it is amazing to learn that men like Durbar Gopaladas and Mr. Talati were handcuffed, are treated as common convicts and even have their heads shaved. Is such barbarous indignity maintenance of law? It is amazing that this indignity to Indian patriots is connived at by a Government of which the majority of members are Indians. What is more amazing is that men like Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshottamdas, Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. Jayakar are watching, without raising any effective protest, the perpetration of this indignity and the grave abuse of law involved in the conviction of Mr. Ashabhai Patel and the savage sentences on Satyagrahi leaders.

Whatever its purpose such exhibition of frightfulness will neither stem nor provoke the people. Thanks to the preaching and example of Gandhiji the people refuse to be either stunned or provoked into violence. They have learnt from their leader the lesson of non-violence as well as resistance to injustice and wrong. Despite the incarceration of many leaders and considerable provocation they have not only maintained exemplary non-violence, but have daily swelled the lists of Satyagrahis. And the Satyagrahis during the Congress House raid last night gave splendid proof of this exemplary non-violence and deserve congratulations. The campaign is thus literally gaining momentum every day, if not every hour. It also promises to be considerably widened at an early date. People in various parts of India have undertaken in addition to the Salt Satyagraha a vigorous boycott of foreign cloth, and a similar campaign against liquor is not far off. An army of women workers will soon be mobilised in response to Gandhiji's appeal to women to specialise in the boycott of foreign cloth, in the spread of Khaddar and in anti-liquor campaign. And when women come out of the parda into the forum, there is hardly any doubt that, as Gandhiji says, they will have contributed more than men to the national freedom.

Unable to stem the tide of the campaign, some of the critics, especially the "Times of India" and the "Indian Daily Mail", have started misrepresenting Gandhiji's policy of non-violence, in order, if possible, to prejudice at least some sections of the public against him. Gandhiji has done well to have promptly repudiated the sinister meaning imported into some of his misreported instructions about resisting the confiscation of salt. He says now definitely: "In the first place, I have not said that people should resist 'until blood is spilt'. What I said is this that they should not surrender the salt out of their hands even though the police in forcibly seizing it from their hands should hurt them so seriously as to draw blood." That is how any honest critic of Gandhiji would have interpreted the words "till blood is spilt" even if the words had been actually used by Gandhiji. In his article in "Young India" he makes his position quite clear when he says: "Let this be a pure trial of strength between them (the Government) and the people. Let the people defend the salt in their possession till they break in the attempt; but they should do so without malice, without anger and without an angry word." Let Government too play the game. "Let them," as Mahatmaji says, "arrest the civil resisters and they can take possession of the salt for they have possession of their persons." In view, however, of the ceaseless attempts of the opponents to discredit a campaign which they cannot by any means weaken, it is the duty of every Satyagrahi to be especially on his guard about perfect non-violence being maintained not only by himself but

also by those about him on whom he can exert any influence. Not only has the campaign already become a true mass movement, but, as even the "Daily Telegraph" testifies, it is attracting the world's attention and "the Press in Europe is giving generous allowance of space to the discussion of Gandhiji, his revolution and its implications and following the whole campaign with active interest." If only the present atmosphere of non-violence is maintained in face of every provocation, the success of the movement is assured.

SABRE-RATTLING.

The comments of the British Imperialist Press on the success of the movement of civil disobedience launched by Gandhiji are an illuminating indication of editorial hesitation in Fleet Street to acknowledge handsomely the response of the people to Gandhiji's call. The "Times," however, is forced to concede that "for practical purposes Gandhiji has achieved his intention of breaking the salt law in an elaborate manner." The journal warns the authorities that "the campaign cannot be taken lightly" but it has no remedy to suggest to prevent the campaign from gaining momentum. It is evidently anxious not to imitate its yellow colleagues in their sabre-rattling performances. As it claims to be a responsible journal, it contents itself with advocating a firm policy but the "Morning Post" and the favourite organ of Liberal Imperialists, the "Daily News," are more informative in regard to the form the policy should take. The former already declares that in India the choice is now "between order and chaos." It warns the MacDonald Government that at this moment "weakness in such a crisis could be cruelty while firmness would be humane." It is significant, however, that the "Morning Post" has not the courage to say "Arrest Gandhiji and be done with it." Perhaps even its purblind vision does not prevent it from grasping the uncomfortable fact that the British Power in India "would not be done with it." Mahatmaji is arrested. The "Daily News" is pontifical. It reminds the Government of the "lessons of history," protests against initial weakness which makes it difficult later to maintain "law and order" and consoles itself with the news from India that arrests have been made. But to the "Observer," the prospect in India is very dark, indeed—for British vested interests. Mr. Garvin observes that the Government of India have already suffered "decline in prestige and authority" in the recent Assembly session and in the decision of Bombay merchants in favour of boycott of British goods. We do not expect Mr. Garvin to be so foolish as to believe that India's "loyalty" consists in supporting Lancashire at the expense of her own indigenous products but it is amazing that a publicist of his knowledge and experience should go on repeating the parrot-cry of resolute rule, resolute rule. The earlier these Fleet Street oracles understood that the only way out of the impasse is for the British Government to come to an understanding with Gandhiji, the acknowledged spokesman for India, the better will it be for their country. Possibly, if such understanding does come to them, they will hesitate before misrepresenting to their readers the true situation in India.

TRUTH WILL OUT.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has done well to protest against the action of the Bombay Government in putting a ban on the Gandhi march films after they had been passed and certified by the Board of Censors. The Chamber finds it difficult to see what reasons have actuated the Government to take this step when photographs, speeches, descriptions and interviews connected with this unique march are appearing in the newspapers every day. The reason is simple to understand though few Indians will approve of Government's action. It is that the films would be an unmistakable and unchallengeable demonstration to all that can see of the country's spontaneous response to Mahatma Gandhi's call. It is possible to pretend that Press reports exaggerate what is only "some excitement." But seeing is believing. It is something, however, that several foreign film producers have taken films of the march for exhibition in Europe and America. The public will also be interested to learn from our New York Correspondent that no less than 2,000 American dailies are featuring the news of the Indian national movement.

AN IDEALIST VIEW
OF LIFE.

PROFESSOR RADHAKRISHNAN'S HIBBERT LECTURES.

(BY T. T.)

A Spiritual League of Nations is a preliminary to a political and economic one." Thus, Professor Radhakrishnan of Calcutta University, in the first of his Hibbert Lectures at the end of January, this spaceless and timeless League, which is the world, shot through and through with spirit, became the central theme of his four addresses before audiences each of some six hundred souls, Easterners and Westerners alike mingled appropriately to hear an Oriental in the heart of the Occident—the great hall of University College, London. The deal was described in the manner of attaining to the realisation of the Great Souls quoted was not presented. Had the steps on the path been given, there would have been—no such contradictions as seemed to exist between the Buddha and Jesus quoted in the exposition of Humanism and those same beings examined in the light of the 'Vedas' and 'Upanishads'. Nor would there have been the misunderstanding of Theosophy as when he said he was not going to discuss such a "new religious movement" at the close of the first lecture and lectured finely on the purest Theosophy in his third. It was permeated with the spirit of the Vedas and the Upanishads and Greek and Christian philosophies which is the Ancient Wisdom.

SURVEY OF AGES.

In this great universe of spirit in which all beings and all things live, move and have their being, he singled out for comment the differentiations of that aspect of it which is mind, annihilating time and space in his examination of centuries of science from geocentricism in cosmology to present-day physicists' ideas of matter as electric energy and in his survey of ages of philosophy through stoicism, mysticism, pessimism to the American humanism of to-day. The emotions of the Universal Self, he considered too, as in his investigation of what he called the dogmatic denials and dogmatic affirmations of religious sects arising out of feelings and devised to escape the situation.

CHANGE IN "IDEA OF GOD."

Our gods change, he said. How much has the idea of

God altered since the Indian, the Egyptian, the Babylonian days; the 17th century scientific god of law; the 18th century's ornamental god; the gods of sects and denominations imaged as the only gods; to the no-god of this age of Neo-Paganism, plucking the rose before its petals fall away. Deity (we interpose) is changeless. However differently the 'hol polloi' regard the divine principle in different Ages, the great student occultists of the 'Upanishads' or of the 'Book of the Dead' or of the 'Book of Numbers' or of the 'Secret Doctrine' have the same conception.

MAN'S HANKERING FOR

"FAITH."

Men, to take up Prof. Radhakrishnan's ideas again, do not want merely to be nomads. The heart of man asks for a faith or standard to be lived by. The world is languishing for lack of leadership. Every religion is more or less authoritarian. The authority of a book as the whole deposit of truth produces orthodoxy. The spirit of free enquiry is an unfilled ideal for the future. Living things always grow step by step from stage to stage. Stifle the spirit of enquiry and we shall be dead. Deeper than our superficial self, deeper than our intellectual self and within is the spirit in man. Unless a religion teaches the spiritual to develop, it is not worthy the name. The disease of civilization is the disregard of the deeper nature of man.

"Don't disturb the dogmas." The irony was much appreciated. "They are the only things that stand between us and God."

"What we require at the moment," declared the lecturer with an "If Only" intonation, voice matching these words which were very often on his lips, "is a philosophy of life which gives us a synthetic vision as anchorage for spiritual stability."

THIRST FOR THE ETERNAL.

In the heterogeneity which is within this spiritual League, a fact stands out: Man is able to cherish the universe (truth, beauty, goodness). It is not intended for either pleasure or happiness or suffering. It is intended to enable us to perfect ourselves. Can we say that the end of man in this

(Continued on page 11.)

WORK FOR REFORMERS.

THE SARDA ACT.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

Mr. Benn's replies in the House of Commons on the Sarda Act should give a quietus to all speculation about its being suspended or altered or limited in operation. The Child Marriage Restraint Act is the law of the land and is the first beneficent measure of the alien bureaucracy since the Crown took over the administration of India. Child marriage has never been enjoined by any 'sashtra' and could not be specifically ordered by any religious system. Varanasi Dharma has absolutely nothing to do with child marriage. Our virile ancestors never indulged in this pastime and with the exception of one text there is none to suggest any sanction to this diabolical institution. But even that text says a girl ought to be at least eight at the time of marriage. There are, on the other hand, any number of texts that will show that our virile ancestors believed in post-puberty marriages. Amongst others there is one text which clearly states that a girl should remain a spinster for three years after she attains menstruation. Cowardice or selfishness or both brought in the breach of the virile rule of mature marriage. Now this cowardice has become sanatised. These cowards claimed the right of innovation but would seek to oppose the attempt at another innovation that seeks to undo the cowardly wrong.

TRAVESTY

Hindulism, as practised during the last several centuries, is a travesty. It is full of the most numerous injunctions which have virtually paralysed man's moral freedom. The very basis of morality is freedom and compulsory virtue is no moral virtue. Indeed practical Hindulism is a code which elevates non-moral conventions even above real moral commandments. This compulsion in morality is enslavement of the soul. The perversions practised in the name of religion by latter day Hindus are so multifarious that even the word "sanatan," which means 'eternal,' is used synonymously with 'traditional.' Enforced virtue has saddened the very moral fibre of Hin-

dus even as a plant grown in a hothouse cannot have any strength or a child grown in cotton wool cannot stand any disturbances of weather. Child marriages were the result of cowardice and have, in their turn, resulted in increased cowardice. The British Government in India have always been in a condition of dismay and have generally absorbed that cowardice. In dealing with the social or rather human problems of India, the Sarda Act is a fortuitous aberration on their part.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.

This Act gives considerable field to the Anti-Priestcraft League that has recently come to birth in Bombay. Even as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals takes an active part in checking the greed and heartlessness of those who maltreat animals, the Anti-Priestcraft League can actively check the priests in their exploitation of ignorance and superstition of the people in general. Under the Act the priest, who performs a child marriage, is one of the persons punishable for it. There are others also who are indictable. These may be let alone for some time and priests, who perform child marriages, should be concentrated upon by the Anti-Priestcraft Association. If the priests are brought to their senses child marriages will disappear in a few months. And the Anti-Priestcraft Association will be known all over the country. The breaches of the Sarda Act will rarely come before the Presidency Magistrates because child marriages have already become rare in Presidency Areas. They will be committed in the Districts and the calculators, who are District Magistrates, may be depended upon to give to it as little effect as to the ostensible policy of Government towards the so-called untouchables. The presence of the Anti-Priestcraft Association will remind them of their duty. The sympathy, that these District Magistrates will feel for parents, guardians and bridegrooms, will be attenuated if the prosecutions are directed only against priests. After all priests are the real culprits in the whole institution called child-marriage.

NOTES OF THE DA.

—10—

Humanising Warfare.

Although the prospects of the London Naval Conference arrive at an understanding agreeable to all the five participants still remain very remote, it is good news that on the question of humanising warfare they are agreed at only in principle but also in regard to consenting to certain effective restrictions on the use of the submarine. The only effective way to secure effective reduction of naval armaments, at least in one direction, is to abolish the submarine, but failing this it should be possible for the Conference to agree unanimously with the recommendation of their Expert Committee that "submarines must conform to the same rules as surface warships." The have the submarine can effect is to its potency as a hidden engine of destruction.

Nasik Satyagrahis.

Serious disturbances are reported to have taken place at Nasik between Sanatanists and the so-called Untouchables on Wednesday on the occasion of the local Rath procession. It appears that at first an understanding had been arrived at that the Sanatanist volunteers appointed for drawing the chariots would permit some of the Untouchables to help in hauling them. When, however, the Untouchables actually joined in hauling the chariots, it is said, they were severely beleaguered by the Sanatanists all around them. Free fighting followed at various places, and the Untouchables being fewer in number seem to have had the worst of it. It is painful to learn that several Mahars women were cruelly beaten and that over a dozen Mahars were so severely injured as to be removed to the hospital. It is something, however, that the leaders on both sides kept their heads cool and helped to restrain the excited crowds.

Shankaracharya's Sympathy.

A redeeming feature of the deplorable episode was that the Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurukoti, who has been known to be secretly in sympathy with the demands of the Untouchables, at last abandoned his attitude of benevolent neutrality, went in person to address a mass meeting of the Untouchables, mixed with them freely, assured them of his full sympathy and as a token of it contributed Rs. 7 to the Satyagraha Fund. He assured the audience that he was himself a Satyagrahi praying for a settlement of the dispute and had tried hard to reason with the Sanatanists. He regretted that in these days he had not the power to enforce his religious decrees but expressed his willingness to put forward his plans when the people were in a mood to pay heed to his advice. We feel that if the Shankaracharya would boldly give the right lead without waiting for the right mood on the part of the people, he would greatly hasten the advent of that mood. Next to the Satyagrahis themselves, their "high caste" sympathisers hold in their hands the key to the solution of the dispute. If they play their part promptly, boldly and honourably, their success is a question of days rather than weeks.

The Contrast.

The Report on the operations of the Opium Department for the year ending September 1929 shows that the production and sale of opium in the country have been decreasing steadily but too slowly during the last five years. The quantity of excise opium issued by the Department during the year was about 8,000 maunds, which is a frightfully high figure, considering that opium is a poison. While under the guidance of the League of Nations other countries have either wiped out or are fast wiping out the use of opium except for medicinal purposes, the British Government is permitting practically free consumption of the poison in this country. And on the contrary salt, which is essential for the sustenance of life, has an unconscionable tax put on it. Which other civilised Government can beat this record?

Son-in-Law He Wants.

Daughter: "But father, he is a man you can trust."
Father: "Gracious, girl! The young man I want for you is one I can borrow from."

SEN GUPTA TO SELL CONTRABAND SALT.**On Jallianwalla Bagh Day.**

CALCUTTA, April 9. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has been authorised by the Civil Disobedience Committee to sell contraband salt in the streets of Calcutta on April 13, the Jallianwalla Bagh Day. The District Congress Committee has also been similarly authorised.—A. P.

STUDENTS BOYCOTT EXAM.

CALCUTTA COLLEGES CLOSE FOR SUMMER.

CALCUTTA, April 9. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta were this morning at Mahisba, where the venue of contraband salt manufacture. They walked about two miles and returned to Calcutta in the afternoon.

STUDENTS BOYCOTT.

Students of the City College did not attend their classes to-day, nor did they sit for the annual examination which was to have been held in the morning. The College authorities have closed the College for the summer vacation.

Many of the students of St. Paul's and Vidyasagar Colleges also absented themselves from their classes to-day.

A meeting was held in Hrishikesh Park at which resolutions were adopted urging students to boycott British goods and to organise a procession to-morrow in celebration of the National Week.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHIS RESIST SNATCHING OF SALT.

Prof. Atulsen Inured: Volunteer Faints.

CALCUTTA, April 9. Police with reinforcements visited Kalkapur Satyagraha centre again this afternoon and surrounded the B. P. C. C. camp where salt is still being prepared. The Police made a fresh attempt to snatch away the salt but the volunteers fell flat and held fast to their pots. This resulted in Professor Atulsen fracturing his wrist while Mr. Susil Mukherji fainted but still holding firmly his salt pot. The Satyagrahis were then taken to the Chitranjan Hospital where first-aid was rendered. Villagers who watched these proceedings keenly resented police interference.—Free Press.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 9. Khagen Chatterjee and another volunteer were arrested this evening by the police for selling contraband salt in Burra Bazar. Chatterjee started from Barnagore with a batch of fifty volunteers and when they reached Burra Bazar he was put under arrest. PUBLIC SALE OF CONTRABAND. Attempts were made to-day to seize the salt manufactured this morning by Satyagrahis at Kalkapur in Twentyfour Farganas District, when it is reported volunteers received slight injuries. Volunteers, however, succeeded in carrying away some salt which they declared they would sell at a public meeting at Howrah. The Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Sub-Divisional Officers of Alipore and Diamond Harbour and several Excise peons were present on the spot.—A. P.

SALT SELLERS JAILED.

Students Desert Colleges.

CALCUTTA, April 10. Sdts. Mathuraprasad Hanuman Prasad and two other Burra Bazar volunteers arrested yesterday while leading a procession and selling salt, fined Rs. 10 or in default 7 days' rigorous imprisonment. In the case of the first accused, Rs. 15 or in default 15 days' rigorous imprisonment. All the accused were taken to jail amidst cheers. Following a demonstration, the students of the Ripon and Scottish Churches Colleges came out and the former one was closed till the end of the National Week.—Free Press.

JAWAHARLAL SELLS CONTRABAND SALT.

Leading Batch Of Volunteers.

ALLAHABAD, April 10. Satyagraha begins at Allahabad this evening by a batch of ten volunteers to be led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President.

Last evening, Pandit Jawaharlal led a procession through the City and sold 50 packets of Contraband salt manufactured in the course of the experiments.—Free Press.

POLICE RAID BOMBAY CONGRESS HOUSE.

(Continued from page 1) these difficulties which are again augmented by his self-imposed frugal diet. Gandhiji is keeping up his programme wonderfully well barring one or two exceptions. He has been making lightning marches to all the "battle-fronts" where fight is the thickest. This afternoon he addressed a mass meeting at Abrama where he broke the Salt Law along with hosts of men and women. One can read in his face an expression of happiness that is born of a conviction that the fight is well begun. To-morrow morning he goes to Matwad where with thousands of men and women he will collect illicit salt and once again defy Government.

CAMP KARADI MATWAD.

Gandhiji did not turn up here as previously announced although the people had collected in large numbers, and was awaiting his arrival with bated breath. After some time it was announced that as Mahatma Gandhiji had only one hour's sleep last night and he was feeling uneasy he would not attend the meeting.—Free Press.

PEOPLE COLLECT SALT & TAKE IT HOME.

Ten Maunds Of Salt Collected At Dandi Part Sold.

JALALPUR, April 10. A large number of men and women of the surrounding villages had collected at Karadi Matwad where Gandhiji was to proceed this morning to break the Salt Laws. Although, Gandhiji was not able to go there people assembled and collected salt and took it away with them in baskets and pieces of cloth.

At Aat, as usual, men and women of Aat and other villages collected salt and took it away with them. Though Mr. Antia, Deputy Police Superintendent, with other police was present at both places, he took no action. Gandhiji's volunteers are collecting salt round about Dandi and selling it to villagers. They spotted a fresh salt field near Dandi where they proceeded last evening. The servants of the Excise Department, however, went there before and destroyed the salt. Still Mr. Gandhiji's volunteers collected about ten maunds of salt part of which they sold to villagers.—A. P.

"PREFER DEATH TO NATIONAL HUMILIATION"

Mahatma's Exhortation To Followers.

JALALPUR, April 10. Two volunteers of Mahatma Gandhi's camp have been sent to Olpad Taluka to carry on civil disobedience work there while two others who had asked for permission to go and work in their respective provinces have been granted permission and have gone to the Punjab and the U. P. respectively. Another volunteer of Gandhiji's camp, Prof. Mazumdar, who has been transferred to that division of the camp which is not under the "Irrevocable Vow" not to engage in any other pursuit or return home until Swaraj is won. This he felt called upon to do as he had not understood the full implication of the vow which Mahatma Gandhi's other volunteers have taken, but he remains under the same discipline as other volunteers whilst he is with the party.

NO IMPATIENT HURRY TO COURT ARREST.

Addressing his volunteers this morning Mahatma Gandhi said that their mettle would soon be put to the test. There should, however, be no impatient hurry to court arrest. They should refuse to be stampeded into hasty action by provocation from police. Should authorities at any place "go mad and terrorise people" they should proceed there and set an example of calm courage and undaunted suffering.

Mahatma Gandhi exhorted them to prefer death to national humiliation of the type perpetrated by General Dyer.—A. P.

AAT COLLECTS 1,000 MDS. OF SALT.

Rs. 100 Worth Of Contraband Sold.

CAMP ATT, April 10. Volunteers and some of the villagers of this place have collected in these days about 1,000 maunds of contraband salt. Out of this quantity, they have sold salt worth about Rs. 100 in about thirty villages. One merchant it is reported has undertaken to sell the remaining quantity to the pur-

SATYAGRAHIS FROM SHOLAPUR

Left to right:—Kharade, Deshpande, Ubalkar and Dhotri.

chasers at annas four per maund.—Free Press.

RUMOUR OF "REVOLT" AGAINST DIET DENIED.

CAMP JALALPUR, April 10. Mass meeting of the people of Jalalpur was held last night where resolutions were passed requesting the people of the Taluka and the surrounding villages to collect and prepare contraband salt and not help or co-operate with Government servants in any way. There is no truth in the press report that Mahatma Gandhi's volunteers have revolted against the diet of "chana" and "murmura" prescribed by him for his volunteers.

The volunteers have accepted the diet cheerfully and baring a few suggestions regarding diet there have been no complaints from them.—Free Press.

A Rumour Belied.

JALALPUR CAMP, April 10. There had been considerable excitement last night owing to the report that Gandhiji was to be arrested at midnight. Motor buses and cars were put into operation and once again Jalalpur-Dandi Road, a distance of 13 miles was active. The people of Jalalpur and Navsari left their beds and flocked to Navsari Railway station. Everybody was awaiting future developments, every minute. On the whole crowd including pressmen passed a sleepless night at or near the station. But as the report proved to be incorrect, subsequently their number dwindled away in small hours of the morning.—Free Press.

SALT SATYAGRAHA AT VEDACH.

JAMBUSAR, April 9. A huge meeting was arranged in the "Vadi" to give honour to the Satyagrahis of the first batch from Jambusar. Several most appealing speeches were made. At 5 o'clock the meeting was dispersed and a huge procession was started from there. At many places in the city they were garlanded and were honoured with 'Akshat', 'kumkum' and coconuts. There were most appealing scenes at that time. Nearly 200 women participated in this huge procession. Jambusar has never had such a huge procession in its record. The public went with the batch upto the pond 'Pishad'. The Captain, Thakorebhai, requested them to go back and come after them to break the Salt Law as soon as possible. 11 volunteers left for Calak where they will stay for the night and will go to-day for Dola for civil disobedience. 21 volunteers including those remaining 15 and other six broke the Salt Law at Vedach. Afterwards the salt was taken from them and were released.

MUSLIM JOIN HINDUS.

250 Volunteers Join At Sholapur.

(From A Correspondent.) SHOLAPUR, April 10. Sholapur commenced National Week by hoisting National Flag on Sunday over Municipal Office. Under orderly procession of Khadi clad persons. Send off was given to four Satyagrahis going to Vile Parle. Complete hartal was observed yesterday for the conviction

of Messrs. Jamnalal, Nariman, Akbarkhan, Ramadas, Gangadhar Rao and others. Crowded meeting of 5,000 congratulated them. Mr. Mallappa Dhanshet presiding. Mr. Altekar eloquently explained message of Mahatma Gandhi and earnestly exhorted the city to send hundreds of Satyagrahis. Others also feelingly spoke. Enrolment of 200 Hindus and 50 Mahomedans was announced. Great enthusiasm prevails.

NAGPUR BOYCOTTS FOREIGN CLOTH.

Falls In Line With Bombay.

(From A Correspondent.) NAGPUR, April 10. Nagpur Cloth Merchants' Association met last night under the presidency of Mr. Seth Punamchand Bhandarkar, the President of the Association, and adopted a resolution unanimously to desist from ordering fresh foreign cloth for a period of three months. Many Muslim and Hindu merchants were among the prominent merchants who have signed the undertaking.

BEAWARE POLICE RAID SALT PANS.

(From A Correspondent.) BEAWARE, April 10. The officer in charge of Beaware Police Station with some 15 policemen this noon made a raid on the volunteers who were busy manufacturing contraband salt. In spite of stern passive resistance in which two of the Satyagrahis got burnt on different parts of the body, the police took away all the prepared salt destroying vessels on the spot. So far no arrest has been made.

ANEY BECOMES VOLUNTEER.

Mr. M. S. Aney has offered himself for Satyagraha at the earliest opportunity and he has been included in the Berar Provincial War Council. Mr. Bamangonker has also joined Satyagraha movement.

300 HOUSES AT KRISTOPUR PREPARE SALT.

Volunteer Arrested.

CALCUTTA, April 10. About one maund of salt was prepared yesterday at Mahisba. The excise staff who pitched a camp there, broke the pots and took away the iron pans. 300 houses at Kristopur are preparing salt publicly. Janadranarya, a Burrabazar Satyagrahi was arrested while selling salt. Batches of volunteers started from there to interior to initiate the people in salt preparation.

SALT SNATCHED AWAY FOUR TIMES.

In Kalkapur, Neela and Champa-nad, three villages of Diamond Harbour, the Bengal Congress Committee Satyagrahis are preparing salt. At Neela the salt prepared by them was snatched away four times. Messrs. Bejoy Dutt, Captain and Basantakumar Mandal, Secretary, Youth Association, were arrested. Diamond Harbour is observing hartal following these arrests.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS. The Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has adopted a programme of picketing liquor and foreign cloth shops in the Districts which are without facilities for breaking salt law.—Free Press.

WADHWAN BUYS CONTRABAND SALT.

And Boycotts Foreign Cloth.

WADHWAN CAMP, April 9. The volunteers left yesterday with Kathiawar salt for Viramgam and handed over the salt to the party of volunteers headed by Mr. Bhaskar G. Vidvans waiting at Lilapur Road Station. The salt was seized by the authorities by using force at Viramgam. Mr. Vidvans was arrested and taken to the court in a motor, and again taken to Vani Road Station near the cordon limits. The Police caught hold of two volunteers from there and brought them to Viramgam where they were all allowed to go. Kathiawar salt smuggled into Viramgam was sold in the town, people paying well for small packets.

NO FOREIGN THINGS. Wadhwan Camp cutlery merchants have resolved not to indent foreign cutlery for three months. Many Jain women have taken vows this morning before their priests not to put foreign clothes. Some people took vows not to eat sweets henceforth. A Khadi Bhandar is opened and the youths hawked Khadi worth about Rs. 300 in a couple of days.—Free Press.

EX-M. L. A. JAILED FOR 1 YEAR.

Repression In Borissa.

PATNA, April 10. Satyagraha is going on in full swing at Barja, Gorekothi and Hajipur in the District of Saran. Four more arrests were made at Barja on April 8. The police arrived near Barja Camp at 2 in the morning and were waiting there till the afternoon.

At 4 p.m. a Sub-Inspector with two constables and some Chowkildars came to the camp where 12 kilns were being worked under 12 Nalks. Four of them were arrested. They were immediately replaced by others.

Two volunteers arrested on April 7th were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. There was a hartal in Chapra. The students of the Zilla School and Biseswar Seminary came out in a body while there was partial strike in the Rajput School and Saran Academy.

At Gorekothi Satyagraha began on April 7th. Reports received here show that yesterday Mr. Naryana Prasad Sinha, a prominent Congressman, ex-M.L.A., and President of the Saran Congress Committee was arrested on April 2, and sentenced yesterday to one year's simple imprisonment under Section 109, I. P. C.

At Hajipur Salt Law was violated at 3 p.m. on April 2, amidst scenes of enthusiasm. After an interval of about 20 minutes the Sub-Divisional Officer arrived at the spot and ordered a Sub-Inspector of Police to arrest Mr. Bharti Misra, President of the War Council. He surrendered smilingly after making over his badge and bugle to Sd. Mahamaya Prasad Singh in the presence of about 4,000 people.

He nominated Sd. Chandrika Singh as leader of the District. Eleven chaukidars and one dafardar have resigned. Further enrolments are also going on.—Free Press.

PUNJAB STARTS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Drs. Alam & Satyapal To Lead.

LAHORE, April 10. The Punjab Congress leaders have been preparing the ground for civil disobedience. They have been visiting the districts and holding meetings. Civil disobedience in the Punjab will be initiated at Lahore to-morrow when Doctors Alam and Satyapal, two members of the "War Council of Seven", will lead a batch of seven volunteers to the bank of the Ravi river where salt will be manufactured from earth. If the doctors and volunteers are arrested the two vacancies which will be created in the "War Council" will be immediately filled and the next day two members of the Council will lead another batch of volunteers for breaking the Salt Law.

On the 13th instant salt will be manufactured at the Jallianwalla Bagh, Amritsar, by volunteers from several districts. Either to-morrow or on the 13th instant orders will be issued to all Congress Committees in the Province to start civil disobedience. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here last evening to start the campaign against foreign cloth. He had consultations with cloth dealers this morning and is expected to address a public meeting this evening.—A. P.

HOW DR. CHANDULAL WAS ARRESTED.

An Interesting Dialogue.

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, April 7. At about 4 p.m. in the extreme heat in the presence of thousands of men and women Dr. Chandubhai and his 20 comrades broke the Salt Law at Vedach. The people were as joyful. The Satyagrahis were filling their bags with salt. After returning to their residence (Vedach) which is nearly at a distance of 4 miles than their destination (Bhattha). Dr. Chandubhai was called by the Police Inspector, Mr. Dastur, and was talking freely with him. Then the Police Inspector asked him at Bhattha or at Vedach or at Jambusar. Dr. Chandubhai did not reply. Then the Police Inspector said that he was arrested. Dr. Chandubhai said: "Alright! Within a short time the information of the arrest reached the brave battalions and the public that their 'Sardar' was arrested. The whole crowd was pacified; and the police surrounded the battalions said that they all were arrested. All cried: "Never mind."

All were taken to the Custom House. An interesting dialogue then took place between the Custom Officer and Mr. Babubhai. Custom Officer: Well, Mr., what are you doing?

Babubhai: I am a great businessman.

Custom Officer: What is your business?

Babubhai: My business is to prepare salt and to sell it at 2 annas per maund.

All accused were questioned and answered cheerfully. Afterwards they were informed that all were released except six. And they were from different Talukas. Mr. Babubhai was included among those arrested.

Great excitement prevailed in the Court. But at their great surprise they learnt that they were taken to the "Raja Bag". People were disappointed and determined not to go home but to go to the "Raja Bag". Nearly two thousand people assembled to have the 'darsan' of their arrested soldiers.

DR. CHANDULAL'S CONVICTION.

CLOSING SCENES.

(From A Correspondent.) JAMBUSAR, April 9. At about 12-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the people were pouring towards the Court of Jambusar to hear the proceedings of the six brave arrested Satyagrahis as it was rumoured that the case will begin at about 1 p.m. But the huge crowd was waiting there for hours together; but the Assistant Collector did not appear in the Court till it was 4 p.m.

The hearing of the case began at about 4-30 and all people were extremely calm. Dr. Chandubhai and his Satyagrahis came out of the jail cheerfully. The Sardar—Chandubhai—and his Satyagrahis were tried before the Assistant Collector, Mr. Iyengar, of Jambusar Division and the Sardar—Dr. Chandubhai—was convicted under Section 119 to two years rigorous imprisonment; and his five Satyagrahis were convicted under Section 47 to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, in default of 1 month more.

DR. CHANDULAL'S MESSAGE.

At about 5-15 p.m. Dr. Chandubhai came out of the Magistrate's Court, and gave his parting message to the huge crowd of men and women.

"Salt is the gift of nature. So every man has full authority to take salt free, and should disobey the salt laws." At this time he was garlanded with "Sutar Har" and flowers were showered upon him with the shouts of "Vande Mataram," "Chandubhai Sardar Ki Jai." The scene was most touching. After a short time the crowd was dispersed peacefully.

To-day Broach, Jambusar and Kavi observe hartal for the rigorous imprisonment of Chandubhai. Great excitement prevails in the city.

Notices have been issued to the Mamlatdar, Police Inspector and liquor shop-keepers to vacate the houses and the shop by their owners. No body is going to lend them houses.

SETH GOVINDDAS AGAIN MAKES SALT.

And Sells It In The City.

(From A Correspondent.) JUBBULPORE, April 10. Yesterday again 20 volunteers along with Seth Govinddas manufactured contraband salt in the District Congress Office, now popularly known as Hindustan Salt

BOMBAY SWADESHI BAZAR.

Congress Raid Attracts Huge Crowds.

There was unprecedented rush at the Bombay Presidency Youth League Swadeshi Bazar on Thursday, the more so on account of the sensational raid on the Congress House and arrests of several prominent members of the Youth League and Congress organisations, and had to be kept open till 11-30 p.m. instead of 10 p.m.

The present Swadeshi Bazar indeed is so arranged as is likely to rouse enthusiasm. The large variety of exhibits, the simplicity and neatness of decorations, the excellence of arrangement and above all the very competitive prices at which the articles are offered make the Bazar a very attractive shopping place for indigent commodities.

There are no less than 200 different types of Indian goods on view. The beautiful photo enlargements, petty leather goods, the exquisite silver and gold-ware, Jaipur brass and enamelware, Viol-o-phone gramophone plates, perfumery and attars of numerous types made by well-known companies, soaps, washing powders, hair lotions, creams, Oriental Cannery's Mango Pulp, agarbattis, Bengal Chemicals medical preparations, cutlery, crockery, links and horn articles were particularly in great demand. Khadi was selling even more swiftly than the proverbial hot cakes. The silk section was well patronised while Swadeshi biscuits, brass cookers, brass cutters of Syed Ahmed and Company were much appreciated. The Youth League stalls were the centre of attraction, and the lady volunteers made record sales. The 21st Century Restaurant was also doing brisk work.

Factory. In the evening about a hundred volunteers went round the city selling the contraband salt. Thousands of people gathered round them and several hundred salt packets were sold. So far no arrests have been made. The movement is gathering force day by day.

ILLEGAL SALT SOLD FOR RS. 501.

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWARE, April 10. The batch of Satyagrahis that started yesterday prepared 14 seers of contraband salt which was publicly sold last night by Mr. Jamaluddin Mahknoor at a public meeting of more than five thousand citizens.

One of the packets was purchased by Seth Ghisulal Jajodia for Rs. 501. So far the police have not interfered. Satyagrahis are still preparing the salt at Nundri Nadi.

NEW CONGRESS TREASURER.

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

The President of the National Congress announces that in view of the arrest and conviction of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Treasurer of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Mathuradas Tricampi of Bombay will act as his successor.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricampi was nominated by Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj himself on the eve of his arrest in virtue of the authority vested in Mr. Bajaj by the A. I. C. C. resolution passed at Ahmedabad recently.—A. P.

VAKILS TO CONTRIBUTE TO NATIONAL FUND.

CHAPRA, April 10. There is a great response for the Satyagraha movement here. No arrests are reported. The Vakils of this place have promised to use Khaddar only and give a fixed monthly allowance for the movement. Further ways and means to help the Satyagraha movement will be considered.—Free Press.

DESHBANDHU GUPTA'S MESSAGE.

NEW DELHI, April 10. No amount of repression can kill the movement for freedom. Mother India, declared Mr. Deshabandhu Gupta in a message to the Press after his arrest. He said that if the Government considers that by the wholesale round up of all National workers, it could check the tide of civil disobedience, it would be soon disillusioned.—Free Press.

PT. HARIHARNATH JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS.

For "Offence Against Justice"

CAWNPORE, April 10. Pandit Hariharnath Shastri was placed to-day before Mr. D. S. Barron, Joint Magistrate, Cawnpore, for trial on charges under Salt Act. Pandit Hariharnath Shastri pleaded guilty and was accordingly sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. No special treatment is being allowed to him.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE. In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate remarked: This

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GOVT. SERVANTS.

Dear brethren,
The Government, which employed us for public service, is at present confronted with a very serious movement started by people who aim at the Government's immediate reformation or its overthrow. Pressure is being brought to bear upon us to leave our work. If this is not done we are threatened with social boycott. What are we to do at this critical juncture?

When we have always been precluded from taking any part in politics in the past it is fair that we should now be dragged into this political warfare between two conflicting parties. Why should we not be let alone as we are to serve for our livelihood the party whosever is in office. We will serve the Eswari party as we are serving the present Government when the former replaces the latter.

A word to my brethren, all Government servants also. Charges of corruption are made against some of us and many of us are charged with other defects so much so that the Government itself is given the nick name of "Kozersnahi" i.e. Government of the servants. This is due to the black sheep amongst us who for their personal or communal selfishness have brought discredit on Government service. By a small personal gain or advantage to the community they are responsible for a huge waste of public money and with it for the spread of corruption of all kinds in society which is eating into its vitals. Those who ponder over this subject a little will realise the truth of my statement that is a source of great many evils. Is it not, therefore, becoming of us to end this evil? There would be no better opportunity to do so than the present so that when the Swaraj Government comes we may be found to be better fitted for their service.

Let us therefore, resolve to be "Satyagrahi servants" and take a vow to free the Government's services of all corruption. We should also put a stop to all waste of public money wherever found as by so doing we will render a service which will be welcome by the Government and the taxpayer. The "non-violent law breaker" is wrong if he thinks that he will bring about the levelling up and the levelling down of all at once as habits of centuries cannot be changed immediately. We should no doubt do all we can to curtail our personal expenses. As regards our threatened social boycott the reply of a "Satyagrahi Servant" should be service to the "Satyagrahi Law-breakers" (for instance) offering them food with folded hands when they come under our care on arrest. When asked to arrest them we should do so by embracing them with our arms open and hands full of love and goodwill. In this manner we should eventually bring a change in hearts to realize that we are all brethren irrespective of colour and creed or occupation.

With such determination to reform our service and render honest service the "Satyagrahi Servants" should consider it a crime for the "Non-Violent Law-breaker Satyagrahi" to ask us to leave our post of duty in Government Service. All "Satyagrahi Servants" should take a pledge that they will stick to their posts and do their duty through thick and thin. Meetings should be held in all departments of Government when the "Satyagrahi Servants" pledge should be signed and ways and means found how to achieve the purification of our service and to raise funds for the service we will render.

Your Servant,
A WELL WISHER OF ALL.

TUMSAR PREPARING FOR SATYAGRAHA.

(From A Correspondent).

TUMSAR, April 10.
Acharya Vinobai of Wardha arrived here yesterday and in an informal talk with workers explained the religious significance of the struggle at a largely attended public meeting. He asked the people to join the final battle of Swaraj, discard foreign cloth, wear Khaddar and abstain from drinking. There was a bonfire of foreign cloth given by Mr. Kisanji. 23 volunteers were enlisted, including three untouchables, and more are expected in honour of Jinnah's imprisonment. Whole town observed hartal to-day.

BENARES MAKES SALT.

BENARES, April 10.
The second batch of Satyagrahi volunteers left the Congress Office this morning at 7 and after a march of over four miles in the city reached Sonia where they manufactured salt. Though their effort yesterday was not a great success, lots in the evening good salt was manufactured. To-day's experiments were successful. There are no policemen about the place not even there were any rumours of arrests.—Free Press.

BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS.

800 Volunteers Enrolled

The following is the further list of Bombay's Satyagrahis in the Non-Violent Army of Indian Independence:

701. Sjt. Mohia Kanji Girdhar
702. Sjt. Gulabroy Ghellabroy
703. Sjt. Manishanker Dullabhji Rawal
704. Sjt. Kothari Pragji Keshavji
705. Sjt. Rannathsinh Kalkasinh
706. Sjt. Bhanushanker Mancharam Yagnick
707. Sjt. Jafferally Gulamhussein Rajuwala
708. Sjt. Akberally Keshavji Dudh-door
709. Sjt. Fidahussein Vishram Badoor
710. Sjt. Sonnetth Prabhashanker Jain
711. Sjt. Sunderlal Nensal Shah
712. Sjt. Bhagwandas Haridas Varde
713. Sjt. Laxmidas Govindji Ramani
714. Sjt. Mulji Kalyanji
715. Sjt. Dayaaji Pragji Daya
716. Sjt. Ramdas Mulji
717. Sjt. R. R. Engineer
718. Sjt. Narayanji Kharau Shetia
719. Sjt. Jannadas Chaturbhuj Shetia
720. Sjt. Virilal Jeram Shah
721. Sjt. Vadilal Chunilal Shah
722. Sjt. Noshirvan Jehanbux Dastur
723. Sjt. Laxmidas Jannadas Parikh
724. Sjt. Ramnath Mayachand
725. Sjt. Polaram Thakurdas
726. Sjt. Dave Purshotam Maganlal
727. Sjt. Sevak Venishanker Balabhoj
728. Sjt. Mohanlal Bhailal Mehta
729. Sjt. Shivlal Dipchand Calcuttawala
730. Sjt. Shankar Raktishna Surve
731. Sjt. Sha Devidas Jivau
732. Sjt. Somaker Maheshari
733. Sjt. Kalyanji Valji Morporia
734. Sjt. Dhavanlal M. Saroff
735. Sjt. Vyas Nanalal Jogeshwar
736. Sjt. Vaidya Pandrik Sarmar
737. Sjt. Nawalkumar Narayan
738. Sjt. Dayalal Amilal Ajmer
739. Sjt. Manshanker T. Pundit
740. Sjt. Punamchand Motchand
741. Sjt. Christian Ananda Kalyana
742. Sjt. Babuappanna Naidu
743. Sjt. Shankerlal Mahanlal Yagnick
744. Sjt. Ramrao P. Mahtre
745. Sjt. Bhatia Pragji Dharamsey
746. Sjt. Chimanlal Vadilal
747. Sjt. Ganpatil Lalbhai
748. Sjt. Dattatraya Keshav Gore
749. Sjt. Baburao Mukund Dolas
750. Sjt. Goburhan R. Narang
751. Sjt. Purushottam Krishna El-walkar
752. Sjt. Jethalal S. Shah
753. Sjt. Desai Kaptilal Maganlal
754. Sjt. Ambalal Kodhalal Yagnick
755. Sjt. Lalubhai Dayashankar Dave
756. Sjt. Ranjit Laxmidas Mehta
757. Sjt. Somchand Dayabhai Shah
758. Sjt. Chaganlal Nathabhai Dalal
759. Sjt. Khatri Narottam Chagan
760. Sjt. Ardeshr Jamshedji Bharrucha
761. Sjt. Narayan Ganesh Dhamankar
762. Sjt. Baburao Mukundao Paralkar
763. Sjt. Govind Bhanu Rasal
764. Sjt. Venilal Pitamber Mehta
765. Sjt. Maganlal Devchand Mehta
766. Sjt. Sunderlal Harisinghbhai
767. Sjt. Babulal Shamlat
768. Sjt. Nomanbhai Abdulqayum Rangwala
769. Sjt. Keshorao Dinanath Vijaykar
770. Sjt. Narsing Mavji Makrane
771. Sjt. Bramkhatu Kaldas Givabhai
772. Sjt. Dulabhdas Ramji
773. Sjt. Jalkisondas Bhafchand Jariwala
774. Sjt. Bhagwandas Jadhavi Khatri
775. Sjt. Babubhai Umedram
776. Sjt. Mavji Narsi
777. Sjt. Shah Shantilal Hiralal
778. Sjt. Ramchandra S. Prabhu Desai
779. Sjt. Pranlal Mahashikram
780. Sjt. Narandas Dhirajram Trivedi
781. Sjt. Bhawanishankar Lalubhai
782. Sjt. Trambaklal Pranshanar Bhat
783. Sjt. Arjan Madhavji Soneti
784. Sjt. Amiruddin Talibji
785. Sjt. Trikamlal Kalidas Aj-mora
786. Sjt. Shah Chimanlal Maganlal
787. Sjt. Shah Babubhai Hiralal
788. Sjt. Jariwala Shantilal Poppedal
789. Sjt. Ramakant Keshoolal Pancholi
790. Sjt. Venkatesh Ramrao Koppikar
791. Sjt. Govind Jagannath Chindan
792. Sjt. Kaldas Nanji
793. Sjt. Bhogindra Thakurdas Munim
794. Sjt. Vasant Narayan Parulkar
795. Sjt. Rasiklal Girjashankar Dave
796. Sjt. Patel Haribhau Hevasht
797. Sjt. Karsandas Talakchand
798. Sjt. Mahomed Shakir
799. Sjt. Sahadeo Sitaram Sakle
800. Sjt. Sahadeo Sitaram Savant.

SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE BULLETIN.

What Bombay Citizens Are Expected To Do.

BOMBAY, April 10.

1. To keep calm under all circumstances.
2. To close all business at 3 p.m. on the 13th in order to be able to take part in the meeting at Chaupatty and defy the Salt Law.
3. To come in thousands and tens of thousands in the evening of 13th of April to the mammoth meeting at Chaupatty with pots full of sea water.

POLICE CLASH WITH SATYAGRAHIS AT VILLE PARLE.

New "Front" To Be Opened In Thana District.

VILLE PARLE, April 10.
(Through Maharashtra Civil Disobedience Publicity Department.)

To-day Virar station was the place of a scuffle between the volunteers from Ville Parle Satyagraha camp and the police. As usual the soldiers of the "army" had been to Virar at 12 a.m. to collect salt and while returning with their bags full of illicit natural salt, they were met by the police who requested them to hand the salt over to them. The volunteers having refused, there ensued a regular tug-of-war between the volunteers and the police. The former did their best; but later on they had to give up being outnumbered by the latter. However they did not give up the salt contained in their closed fists. The whole scuffle lasted for nearly half an hour and naturally the police were triumphant with the result that nearly all of the peaceful volunteers had to suffer slight injuries. The on-lookers who numbered nearly 100 were immensely impressed with the attitude of the volunteers. As a reward for their brave fight the volunteers were treated with refreshments after which they returned victorious to the camp.

Orders have been issued to various districts in Maharashtra to send 100 volunteers, 50 to Malvan in Ratnagiri district and the rest to Ville Parle for Civil Disobedience.

A batch of ten volunteers has left for a place in Thana District where a new front will be presented.

VILLE PARLE WOMEN SELL SALT.

Police Snatch Illegal Salt From Volunteers.

VILLE PARLE, April 10.

The Satyagraha camp at Ville Parle is now seething with activities. Batches of Satyagrahis have come from all parts of Maharashtra such as East Khandesh, Satara, Sholapur, Poona, Calaba and Bombay Suburb. Some of the Volunteers have been sent to Ratnagiri, Kankan, Thana, and Alibag, after having been trained, and it is proposed to mobilise the whole Maharashtra before the end of the week. Swami Anand has taken the lead in succession to Jannalal Bajaj and Satyagrahis are being led every morning by Prof. Babade, Baidas Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor Messrs. Shankarrao Deo, Dastane Ketkar, Dr. Athalye are helping him.

ILLEGAL SALT.

Batches of three are going round the whole of Bassin and Salsette creeks and excavating salt and bringing it to the camp which is located just opposite the Police Camp at Ville Parle. But the Police leave them severely alone. Indeed yesterday while some women went round hawking contraband salt in packets the police were following them but made no arrests.

Women are selling more than five tolas in each packet, as anything less than that quantity does not contravene the salt act. They also take the signatures of the purchasers on prescribed form stating that they fully realise that they are breaking salt act and that they offer to pay the penalty for it by going to jail or allowing their property to be confiscated.

SIX MAUND SALT.

The salt manufactured yesterday was one Maund while the quantity collected was five maunds. This salt will be sold and the proceeds will be spent on the maintenance of the camp. Indeed the party propose to make the camp absolutely self-supporting. About 250 persons purchased salt yesterday, gathered among them being Mr. and Mrs. Arjuna Khurshed Begum, sister of Mrs. Abbas Tyebji. It is understood that Mr. Barfiwala has resigned his Honorary Magistracy as a protest against Seth Jannalal Bajaj's conviction. The Satyagrahi Volunteers of Ville Parle started in batches to collect salt from places on the

USING FORCE AGAINST SATYAGRAHIS.

Mahatmaji On Police Methods.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India:

The threatened has after all happened. I congratulate the Government on having commenced arrests in right earnest of salt tax resistors at least in Gujarat. They have arrested Sjt. Manilal Kothari and all his companions, so also Sjt. Amritlal Sheth and his companions, Dr. Chandulal Desai of Broach Sevashram and his companions. They have arrested Darbar Gopaladas, Sjt. Ravishankar the intrepid reformer who has weaned the brave but ignorant Rajputs of Kheda from many an error. They have arrested Ramdas Gandhi, Keshavbhai Ganeshji Chimanlal, Pranshankar and others. All this the Government had the right to do. But they had no right to do what they did to-day at the village Aat four miles from Dandi. The police tried by force to snatch salt from the civil resistors. This they had no right to do, if they were representing a civilized Government. There was no provocation offered. The resistors were not running away. Their names could have been taken. But they insulted these brave men and through it the nation by touching their sacred persons without warrant and without just cause. One of the resistors by name Ukabhai Rama of Bardoli was slightly injured on the wrist. I admit that the police went unarmed to the scene of action. They will probably admit that there never was the slightest occasion for carrying arms. For the people were obviously and absolutely peaceful, nevertheless this laying hands on the people for the purpose of seizing the salt they were carrying was morally wrong and even wrong I fancy according to English common law. But I do not know what powers are given by a statute that makes a crime of undefined cowardice.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT.

This first drawing of blood, however little, brought down practically the whole of the village to the scene. Women are just yet to take no part in the act of civil disobedience, nor were the men of the village expected as yet to do so. But they, men and women (some with babes in arms), immediately they heard that salt was being forcibly seized and that one of the volunteers was injured, rushed out

and men on one side and women on the other descended to the channel and began to dig out the salt. As soon as I heard of the attempt at forcible seizure from the persons of the resistors, Monday being my day of silence, I wrote on a piece of paper that Shrimati Sarojini Devi and Sjt. Abbas Tyebji should go, and if the police did not desist they should also dig out salt and challenge them to seize it from their hands. But I charitably assume that the police had seen their mistake before these friends reached the scene and had not the heart to touch a whole villageful of people including women. The Satyagrahis, however, would not be satisfied without my presence although I might not speak. They wanted me evidently to see, with my own eyes how they had behaved and with what zest the whole village was participating in the struggle. Ukabhai Rama was brought to me with the salt rescuing sight. The forcible seizure served a good purpose. It brought life to the whole village. Nevertheless, for the sake of the Government and for the sake of keeping the salt war on the gentlemanly plane, I wish this ugly incident had not happened.

Legal procedure may be a cumbersome business for the Government. But since they have begun well let them not end ill. Let it be a pure trial of strength between them and the people. If they will resort to terrorism and if I am not mistaken, they will find the people men as well as women ready for any ordeal they may prepare for them. Salt in the hands of Satyagrahis represents the honour of the nation. It cannot be yielded up except to force that will break the hand to pieces. Ukabhai as he was describing the action of the police said, "God gives strength to a Satyagrahi to defend what is entrusted to him. Let the people defend the salt in their possession till they break in the attempt, but they should do so without malice, without anger, without an angry word. The police have the easiest way open to them of taking possession of the salt. Let them arrest the civil resistors, and they can take possession of the salt for they have possession of their persons. But it can be forfeit only after conviction. Volunteers were injured, rushed out

CONGRESS HOUSE A MINIATURE SALT FACTORY.

VOLUNTEERS CONTINUE FETCHING SEA-WATER & MAKE SALT.

The Congress House of Bombay is converted into a miniature Salt Factory where salt is manufactured from the sea water brought by the Satyagrahis. Two hundred volunteers marched on Thursday morning on the seashore from Congress House to get sea water to manufacture salt. They divided themselves into batches of ten and proceeded to Colaba, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Chowpaty and Mahalaxmi Batters and brought water in tin buckets, sufficient to make salt in large quantity. This time three

ladles and about half a dozen Mahomedans also joined the parties in bringing sea-water. One of the batches proceeded to the Mahalaxmi Battery and again got natural salt from the sea shore. The Congress House resembles now a small Salt Factory with a number of signs and fire places where it is expected four maunds of salt would be manufactured from the water brought on Thursday. The salt manufactured in the Congress House will be sold in small packets by the B. P. C. C. volunteers.

send-off was given to the batch of eight volunteers under the captainship of Sjt. K. A. Subramanian who are proceeding to Trichinopoly to join the Tamil Nadu Satyagrahis to break the salt laws at Vedaranyam on the 28th April. The first batch of Bombay South Indian volunteers to break the salt laws at Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu left Bombay by the Madras Express on Thursday afternoon.

CONGRESS MEETING AT PAREL.

A public meeting will be held at Kalpana Cement Chawls Maidan on Saturday April 12th at 9 p.m. when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Sunderlalji, Maulvi Mohiddin Ahmed, Dr. J. N. Choksy and others will speak on "Liberty or Death."

C. P. AND BERAR

Joint Batch Sets Out For Satyagraha.
AKOLA, April 10.

The Central Provincial Marathi Congress War Council and the Berar Provincial War Council have decided to have the civil disobedience campaign started jointly. Accordingly the first batch of 16 Satyagrahi Volunteers, five from Nagpur, and 11 from Akola, have left Akola under the leadership of Mr. K. V. Sahasrabudhe for Dahli-handa, a village about 20 miles from Akola.

This batch is comprised of a Mahomedan, a Marwari, a Gujarati and others.

This batch will reach Dahli-handa on 12th and the manufacture of salt will be started on April 13. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the city.—Free Press.

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What the People Say

A QUERY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Will you spare some space in your esteemed paper for the following queries?

(a) Does there exist any national cigarette manufacturing company in India except "bidle" manufacturing Cos?

(b) Is it a fact that the merchants in Bombay, who have resolved not to order foreign cloth for 3 months, have already goods in their godowns sufficient for 6 months?—Yours, etc.,

S. J. S.

THE "VIVIDHA-VRITTA."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The "Vividhvratta," a Marathi weekly, has joined the "I. D. M." in the latter's campaign of vilification of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders. I hope no patriotic Marathi-reading Indian will now patronize this Weekly.—Yours, etc.,

N.

A SUBURBAN GRIEVANCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I beg, through the medium of your much esteemed journal to bring to the notice of the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. the fact that there is no waiting room at the Dadar Station for women passengers on the down platform (No. 1). Some six months back or more the waiting room for Ladies was done away with, and the result is that the Ladies are put to great inconvenience and discomfort.

Will the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry., turn his attention to such a large station as Dadar and move in this matter and arrange to have a waiting room for the ladies.—Yours, etc.,

Bandra, April 4.
A DISTRESSED WOMAN PASSENGER.

APPEAL TO THE MARATHI READERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—When there is a strong movement to boycott the "I. D. M.", the "Hindustan", and the "Times", is it not the proper time to boycott the "Vividhvratta", a Marathi weekly, which is taking a prominent part in the "Liberal offensive"? I believe no self-respecting Marathi reader should touch that paper. I also make an earnest appeal to the well-known Marathi writer like Messrs. M. R. Bodas, G. T. Bapat, N. R. Phatak, B. S. Rajadhyax and others to abstain from writing in that paper. Our leaders are demanding Indianisation in every department while the "Vividhvratta" editor is busy in justifying the appointment of Mr. F. W. Wilson and copying his hostile and odious points in his own paper.—Yours, etc.,

D. B.

WOMEN AND BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The famous march of Mahatma Gandhi from Sabarnati has stirred the whole nation to the quick. The breaking of the Salt Laws and subsequent arrest of our leaders in different parts of India have stimulated the young blood. Indian youths have now completely realised their duties to the Motherland and taken vows for the complete boycott of foreign cloth. This is the only powerful weapon which can create a wonderful effect on the English people.

It is a pity that, while young men are prepared for the complete boycott of foreign cloth, young educated class of the fair sex is not ready enough for the slightest sacrifice that can be expected from young ladies.

Hundreds of Hindu women, particularly Gujarati and Deccani ladies, are daily tempted to buy cheap foreign cloth in the Bhuleswar Market. In spite of this open secret the leaders of the Gujarati and Deccani Stree Mandals have not taken this case so seriously as expected.

It is a moral duty of every patriotic man or woman, young or old, completely to boycott foreign cloth.—Yours, etc.,

T. V. SHETH.

A. G. G. AND POLITICS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—A. G. G. is a facile writer, but his proper province is the literary one. There, one will find his performances admirable. Where is the subject which he could not treat with equal grace and elegance that is so characteristic of his literary writings? He could make his essay on a "walking-stick" or a "hat" or "travelling in a bus" as interesting and instructive as his biographical sketch on

Callaux. So far he is good. Let him turn to politics; and, at once, we find him caught with that peculiar disease, Indophobia, which evidently affects a large number of Britishers. His usual balance and self-control is lost. Imagination runs riot. And darkness envelopes his brain.

I don't want to waste the precious columns of your paper by dealing about his spurious attacks on the Mahatma. I am only sorry to find Mr. Gardiner (for whom I have got the greatest admiration) becoming so bull-headed as to have failed to grasp the realities of the situation in India. The Englishman is said to be a poor politician but a great diplomat. But from the way the English have handled the situation in India, even the latter part of the statement is to be doubted.

Gandhi in the dream world! Aye. Such a dream, so potent and far-reaching that even the powers-that-be shake in fear. With half-a-dozen more dreamers of this kind, Swaraj should have been an accomplished fact, long ago.—Yours, etc.,

D. BENEGALI.

CHARITY REGISTRATION ORGANIZATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—You have been good enough to extend to me the hospitality of your columns for pointing out the urgent necessity of charity registration and organization in India. Notwithstanding the fact that the Parsis are one of the most advanced communities in India, it is a matter of the deepest regret that the Trustees of various Parsi charities are not sufficiently trained to be able to appreciate the grave necessity of the registration of all Parsi charities for the purpose of establishing an organization of charities. I have already published the views of some eminent Parsis like the present Bombay Municipal Commissioner, Mr. D. Lal, Dr. A. P. Bacha, Mr. A. B. Godrej and Seth Jamshedji Saklat of Calcutta. The Parsi community is very familiar with the name of Mr. Rustom P. Masani, who was lately occupying a position next to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. He is one of the trustees of the Seth N. M. Wadia Charities, which is one of the biggest charities amongst the Parsis. This gentleman is of very advanced views and gives his own opinion on the necessity for charity registration, which I trust will both interest and enlighten your readers. He says: "I would certainly welcome a measure for registration, if its object is to have a declaration of the objects of a charity and the names of Trustees and to ensure maintenance of regular account books and audit. No trustee who keeps accounts need oppose such a measure."

I may say that one of the indefensible arguments urged against charity registration is that it will involve the trustees in trouble. The argument is on the face of it absurd and the opinion of Mr. R. P. Masani is that "no trustee who keeps proper accounts need oppose a measure." This considered opinion of such a public man, will, I trust, go a great way in removing the fallacious suggestion, that charity registration will in the least harm any charitable trustees whatsoever.—Yours, etc.,

April 1.

FAREEDUN K. DADACHANJI

VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The increase in the land revenue without adequate safeguards for increased prosperity of agriculture has landed the Bombay Government in trouble and disgrace. They have admitted that the irrigation facilities are inadequate to the needs and that scarcity of water is still the main problem of the land.

And what about water for drinking? The position is worse than ever. When the question of grant for village water supply came before the last session of the Legislative Council, member after member from non-official benches stood up eagerly to criticise the policy of Government in the matter. Sir Jehangir Vakil, speaking for Ahmedabad, said "in fact a pint of potable water has greater value in those areas than, say, a dozen bottles of whisky or brandy." And from the description the people gave of the miseries and hardships they were subjected to appeared to me to be the difficulties which travellers have to meet with in the deserts of Arabia and Africa.

Again, here is what Mr. S. A. Sardesai said about Bilapur: "About 12 villages in the Hundgund taluka suffer from scarcity of drinking water and nearly half of Sindgi taluka and many villages in Muddabhal. In Bilgi taluka some villagers are obliged to travel a distance of 17 or 18 miles to get

good water. In Sirur people bring water from the Malaprabha river which is at a distance of six miles." While Mr. Noor Mahomed spoke of the miseries of Thar Parker, Khan Bahadur Vakharia advocated immediate relief for Broach. In fact almost all of the members had urged the need for more water.

But what have Government done in the matter? Instead of providing sufficient allotments to meet a many-times-repeated demand, they have actually reduced the amount from last year's figure by several thousands. And to justify it, the Secretary of the General Department explained that "Government recognise fully the necessity of village water supply in many villages which is primarily the function of the district local boards."

The official information about the condition of the villages, supplied weekly in the season reports, is entirely misleading. The utterances quoted above were made in the Council on the 5th of March, but the Government Gazette of the 6th March assured us as usual that in most of the districts the supply of water was sufficient both for drinking and irrigation. The reduction of budget allotment in a vital subject like the supply of drinking water is the index of the indifference of the authorities to the needs of the villages.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. MENON.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have done a great service to the cause of technical education in general and to the future of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in particular in focussing public at-

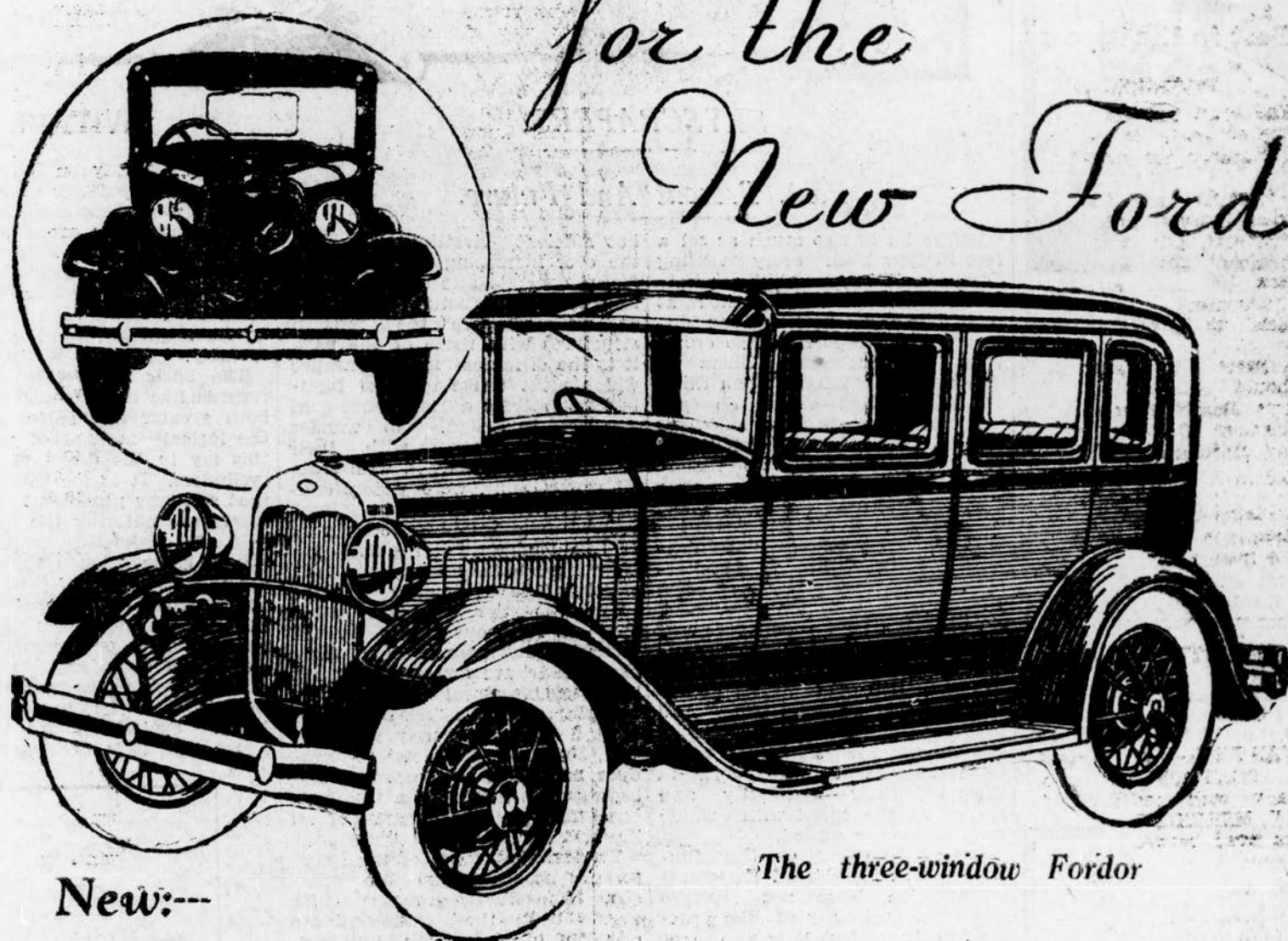
tention to the affairs of the Institute by urging on the Government of Bombay the desirability of appointing a committee of enquiry with an Indian chairman and a non-official Indian majority to enquire into and report on the working and management of the Institute. The regrettable features of the present working and the management of the Institute, some of which were instanced by the Committee of the Chamber in their representation, have doubtless made a 'prima facie' case for such a committee of enquiry. There are in India very few institutions catering to the needs of young men aspiring for technical qualifications, and it is a pity that this institute, which, till recently, was being considered a pioneer one, and which used to attract students from all over India, should have been allowed to degenerate to such an extent as to warrant the heavy strictures which are now and again appearing against it in the public press and platforms. The institution was started mainly by public charity and is maintained partly out of public funds, and, therefore, a demand for an enquiry which has emanated from premier public institution as the Indian Merchants' Chamber can no longer be shirked. Now that the honour and prestige of this institution has been impugned and challenged with facts and figures—if not for anything else, at least for redeeming the reputation of the institution, the enquiry must be faced.

At a time when the need for increased facilities for technical education to meet the growing requirements for Indian talent in the various Indian industrial ventures is being recognised, it is really distressing to find that one among the very few institutions leaves much to be desired in its

management and internal affairs. If the demand for an enquiry is not immediately conceded, the interests of the future products of the institute will also be prejudiced for they will be stigmatised as being from "that" institute. We, the past students of the Institute, therefore, have no hesitation in impressing upon the Government the need for immediately appointing a Committee of Enquiry with an Indian Chairman and Indian non-official majority. Already the Chamber's representation has been followed up by a resolution on the subject in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Corporation is one of the bodies contributing towards the maintenance of the Institute, and surely it who pays the piper has the right to call for a tune. If after this, an enquiry is snickered, the Chamber and the Corporation will be justified in making other constitutional efforts, such as raising the question in the Legislature, to bring pressure on the authorities to meet this demand for an enquiry.—Yours, etc.,

- (1) F. E. Bharucha (1891) L.M.E., M.I.Mech.E., L.M.E. & Late Director of Industries, Bombay Presidency.
- (2) B. B. Desai (1900) Weaving Supdt., Kaiser-i-Hind and Indian Manufacturing Mills Ltd.
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- (4) P. H. Godbole, L.T.M. (1912), Weaving Master, Madhavji Dharamsy Mills Ltd.
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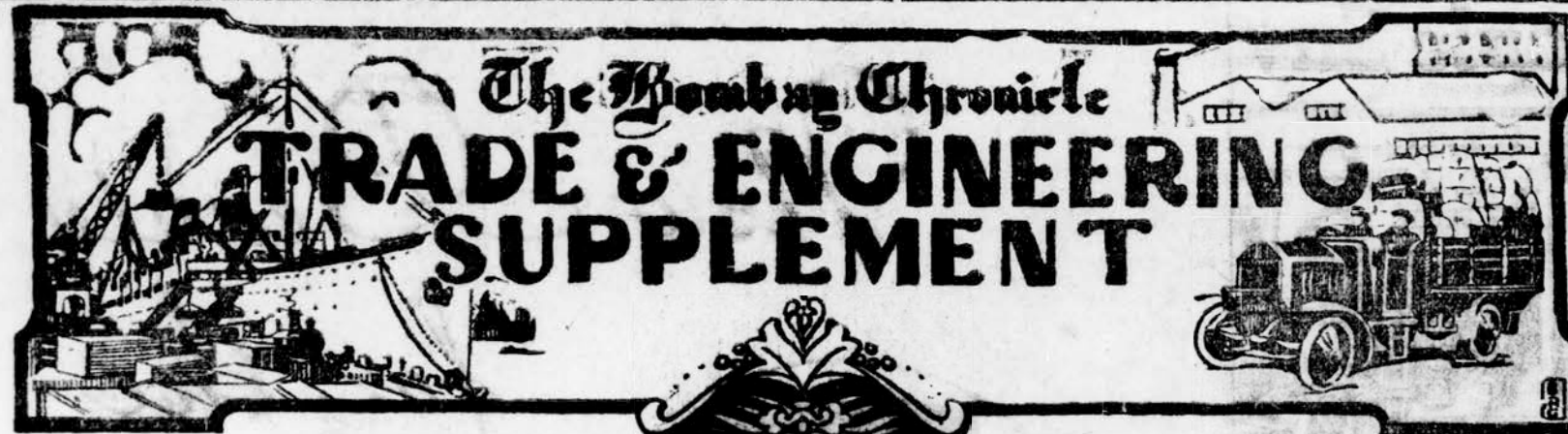
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SKYSCRAPERS.

Past, Present And Future.

Before he has so much as set a foot in New York every visiting European of any notability whatsoever is certain to be asked at least three questions by the inquiring press reporters who crowd upon the incoming liners at Quarantine. "What do you think of the skyline—What do you think of American women—What do you think of Prohibition?" It is significant that, no matter how varied the answers to the second and third questions may be, replies to the first are invariably the same. "Astonishing," says the visitor as Manhattan's towers and pinnacles come into view, "simply amazing."

There can be no doubt about it. The skyscraper is the most distinctively American of all the many phenomena that go to make up our national life. And it is not only the visitor who is amazed at the sight of them. Even those of us who work in them by their immensity and marvel at the speed with which such giants are reared.

It may be said that the fundamental principles of skyscraper construction have not changed since the beginning of the present century. But it is also true that the great edifices we see to-

but efficient rivetting machine, the ever increasing use of reinforced concrete and the standardized units of structural steel. But as we compare the modern structures with those of the past, it is the difference in appearance which must strike us most forcibly, not merely a difference in size but in design. No wonder the early skyscrapers with their vast flat roofs crowned with stilted water-tanks, were widely condemned as monstrosities. Such ugliness might still be customary to this day, were it not for the New York zoning law of 1916, which, while primarily enacted to prevent the sunlight being shut out from our streets by tall buildings, did more than anything else could have done to stimulate better architectural design. It brought about the "set back" and instead of being merely a limitation, spurred architects to produce new forms of grace and beauty that have had a tremendous effect on modern art of all kinds.

To-day, the critic of the skyscraper does not base his criticism on aesthetic grounds. He argues that the indiscriminate erection of mammoth buildings in large cities is producing in-



Some Sky Scrapers of New York.

day have been made possible only by great improvements in materials and methods. Foundation work is now an exact science and the old "floating" foundations have been replaced by the concrete pile, the steel tube, the pneumatic caisson and steel sheet piling, driven down to bedrock or hard pan. Beneath the Woolworth Tower, which weighs about 223,000 tons there are 69 concrete-filled caissons, each resting on bedrock at an average depth of 110 feet below the sidewalk and exerting an estimated pressure of 24 tons per square foot.

To prevent any possibility of a building toppling as a result of wind pressure, special bracing is introduced to carry this pressure to the columns and so down to the foundations and architects are agreed that buildings far higher than any now contemplated could be erected with perfect safety.

Skyscrapers are built to withstand a sway in even a stiff gale. It is interesting to note that some of them are built to allow for a sway of six inches—three inches one way and three inches back again—without any attendant danger. Usually it is only a small fraction of an inch. The work of erection has been speeded up to the point where it is possible for us to stand on the sidewalk and see a skyscraper grow, even as we watch it, thanks to the pneumatic drill, the noisy

tolerable overcrowding in those very districts that are already most congested, with resultant transportation difficulties and the slowing down of business. When we remember that several buildings recently completed have a daily population of over 15,000, that one skyscraper now in the course of construction will have space for 60,000 people (more than the population of Elmhurst, N. Y.), and when we figure that New York City has 188 buildings of twenty-one stories or more, 80 per cent of which are located between 14th and 59th Streets, we must admit that the criticism cannot be ignored. Mr. Thomas Edison is of the opinion that the skyscraper no longer has any economic justification and there are plenty who agree with him—and plenty who do not. The latter point out that the centralising of population is inevitable, that overcrowding and transportation difficulties existed long before skyscrapers.

Which will it be? Will our tall buildings disappear or will they grow taller and more numerous? Will the cities of the future have airports on the roofs, streets suspended one beneath another and glass towers glistening in the sun? Or will they spread out over the plain with tall buildings set far apart? One guess is perhaps as good as another—"Oh!

ROADS IN INDIA.

In his speech to The Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd. at the Association's 2nd Annual General Meeting held recently, Mr H. E. Ormerod, the President, inter alia, said as follows:—

What is required in India is a well thought out system of road development which will dovetail in with railway and other transport systems thereby assisting railways by bringing thereto an increase of traffic in passengers and goods which, without these connecting links might never reach the railways.

THE NEED FOR BETTER ROADS
It should be generally recognis-

ed that Railways have nothing to fear from the development of roadways, so long as they keep abreast of the times with their own organisations. Railway Companies like other business concerns are bound to pass through periods of depression, when new and perhaps unexpected competition forces them to review their existing systems and to bring them up to date. Such competition, however, is not unhealthy, and in the case of roads, with proper co-operation, their development should be turned to the advantage of the Railways.

It has been pointed out, on several occasions, that small motor bus services operating in various centres throughout the country

WHY STRAIGHT EIGHTS?

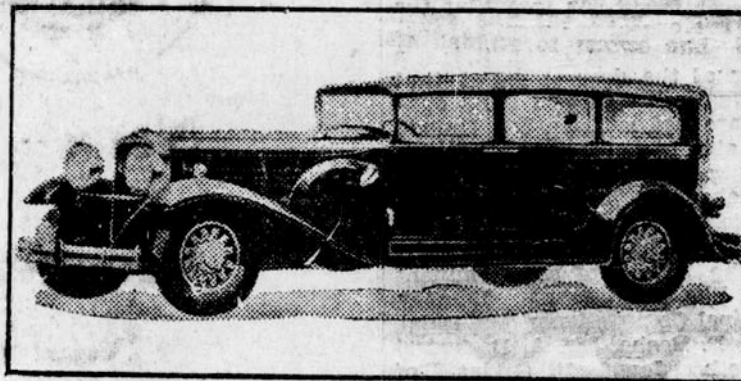
Better roads, for which the ever-increasing popularity of the automobile was responsible have, in turn, caused the public to constantly seek better automobiles in which to travel upon them as a means of reaching or returning from their destination more easily, more quickly, and more comfortably.

The basic requirement in these regards has been power that is both greater and smoother, and the logical method of producing this lay in the direction of more cylinders. It is for this reason that so many prominent manufacturers are entering the 8-cylinder field. To make this more clear, it should be mentioned that there are just two ways of getting more power from an internal combustion engine; increasing the size of the cylinders or increasing the number of cylinders.

It is easy to understand that the use of large cylinders calls for heavier explosions, and to counteract this, it is necessary to in-

crease with much less gear-shifting. The superior low-speed pulling-power of the Straight Eight is also highly appreciated on steep hills and it is easy to understand that with the power impulses coming closer together, there is a steadier pull with very much less tendency of the motor stalling.

The next great advantage of the 8-cylinder principle, as perfected by Marmon engineers, is its unquestionable tendency toward longer life because of the fact that there is less strain upon the motor. Then there are such additional points as less gas to explode in each cylinder, which means less shock, less burning of the valves, which are smaller and lighter, and less strain upon the valve springs. The smaller cylinders are far less apt to distort or lose their roundness and the decreasing of engine vibration naturally means less strain on the chassis and the body. There is less liability of screws and bolts



THE NEW MARMON BIG EIGHT SEVEN PASSENGER LIMOUSINE.

crease both the size and weight of the crankshaft, as well as many other engine parts. In this way, nothing is gained in smoothness or flexibility. In fact, this method was considered out of date with the coming of six cylinders in place of four cylinders, and now, the six cylinder engine is considered by many leading engineers to be both inadequate and out of date.

Greater flexibility, which should go hand in hand with greater power, can only be obtained by the use of more cylinders. This is because with smaller cylinders the power impulses are lighter, but come closer together, and it is obvious that greater smoothness is thereby obtained. This also means less gear shifting, more responsive acceleration, greater pulling power (particularly in mud or sand) and better performance on hills. In the Straight Eight engine the power impulses meet or merge into one another to produce a constant, silky stream of power, that provides steadier pulling and far less vibration.

This greater smoothness of the Straight Eight is very noticeable indeed at low traffic speed, as is also the more responsive accelera-

tion, becoming loose, less likelihood of electric wiring being damaged in this way and less shaking of comparatively delicate parts.

As to economy, it is a basic engineering principle that the higher compression of the Straight Eight engine reduces the amount of gasoline consumed in actual delivered horse-power, because as the piston heads, being smaller, absorb less heat, the gas may be compressed to a higher degree before firing which results in greater efficiency—every particle of gas being exploded. This greater compression, incidentally, serves as a brake in going downhill and thereby results in less effort for the driver, to say nothing of less wear and tear on the brakes.

The foregoing are some of the basic reasons why the Marmon Motor Car Company decided in 1928 to concentrate the whole of its facilities upon the development and manufacture of Straight Eight automobiles. To-day, with nearly four years of experience in exclusive Straight Eight motor manufacture, the Marmon Motor Car Company is in an unique position with its line of Four Straight Eights in Four Price Fields. That many other manufacturers are realizing this is what the public wants is evidenced by the fact that in the United States alone, no less than 25 out of the 35 manufacturers are this year featuring 8-cylinder models.

of the details of which have been outlined in the report of your Council which is attached to Balance Sheet, it will be seen that there is still a great deal of work before us. The Council has given the matter considered thought and attention, and they have decided that a permanent staff including a fully qualified Touring Secretary must be engaged to carry on the future work of the Association.

THE PETROL TAX.

Referring once more to the petrol road tax, it may interest you to know that this tax, which was recently passed by the Legislative Assembly, is calculated to bring in a total yield of approximately Rs. 63,000,000 over a guaranteed period of 5 years commencing 1929/1930, all of this sum is, we understand to be spent on new roads and bridges, or on increased maintenance brought about by the betterment of existing roads, it being laid down by the Central Government that no portion of this revenue may be taken to replace expenditure which is at present covered by grants made from Provincial General Revenue.

This sum is small in comparison with the requirements of the country, but it is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and by

What is Dissolved-Acetylene?

D/A is acetylene gas highly purified and compressed into cylinders of various sizes, and always ready for instant use.

IT IS

SAFE, CLEAN & PORTABLE.

D/A is used for welding and cutting metal, also for brazing, soldering, lead burning, flare-lights, etc.

BY USING DISSOLVED-ACETYLENE YOU AVOID:—

Unpleasant smell, extra labour in cleaning generators and clearing away messy carbide sludge, danger owing to possibility of explosion of generators due to careless use, defective welds due to impure acetylene, etc.

Apply for further particulars and prices to:—

Allen-Liversidge (India) Ltd.

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16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

KEYSTONE GREASE

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LUBRICANT.

Manufactured by the KEYSTONE LUBRICATING CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

KEYSTONE GREASE is an expensive product but a trial will convince the user of the considerable economy effected by its use. Longer life for valuable machinery, greater economy, less fuel consumption, less fire risk. All temperatures are alike to KEYSTONE GREASE. While we have only one quality—THE BEST—we will gladly recommend densities suitable for special purposes and different lubrication problems.

Used by the principal Railways in India and many Mills.
Prices and samples obtainable from—

Sole Agents,

SYMINGTON COX & CO., LTD.

58, Forbes Street,

Post Box No. 427, BOMBAY.



The Princess of Pless

—one of the most beautiful of women—praises Mercolized Wax for the Complexion

MERCOLIZED WAX (Reps) absorbs the old, dry and discoloured skin, leaving exposed the fresh, new complexion underneath. Use it for a few nights and see how your wrinkles and skin blemishes will disappear. The fame of this remarkable wax is world wide.

The Princess of Pless writes:
"Dear Sirs,
"It gives me very much pleasure in writing you in order that every woman may know the benefits to be derived from Mercolized Wax. So much depends on good looks that without a clear complexion and an unwrinkled face a woman does not get very far in this world. I can tell you here, Sirs, with full truth, that people think I am younger than I am, and for this I have to thank your Mercolized Wax, which I have used since 1921, when I got back to my dear old England, and those friends who were left. Anyone like me who has used cold creams and skin foods will see how vastly superior to them Mercolized Wax is for skin treatment.
"My maid here stands next to me whilst I am writing this letter and says that since I have used it I look years younger. I always use it after washing every morning and before going to bed at night, and my skin has become much smoother, and whiter, and my wrinkles have gradually disappeared.
"I write this letter in order to help the poor ladies who really want to know how to treat their skins, and to keep young-looking for a very moderate outlay instead of indulging in expensive beauty and massage treatments. This wax they can use themselves, and in a very short time they will be surprised at the difference it will make in their complexion. It whitens sunburnt skin, and for use on the hands it is most excellent.
"Yours truly,
"Signed) MARIE THELISE, PRINCESS OF PLESS."

MERCOLIZED WAX DOES NOT contain Mercury, Arsenic, Fat, or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

reason of the period of time for collected is to be spent entirely on which it is guaranteed, combined roads, it should produce very ap- with the fact that the whole sum prebable results.

POLICE RAID BOMBAY CONGRESS HOUSE.

(Continued from page 1.)
breach of law is far from being condonable one. It was not committed for private, pecuniary benefit of the accused, but was done only in public and the presumption therefore arises that the Act was done intentionally in order to flout the law. As such it is an offence against the principles of justice and I consider that an exemplary sentence is required. I sentence the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and direct that articles used in the manufacture and seized by the police be confiscated.—Free Press.

POOR RESPONSE IN MADRAS.

Only 90 Volunteers Enlist.

MADRAS, April 9.
So far 70 volunteers have been enlisted in the city by the Young Independent Party and 20 by the Youth League in connection with the Salt Satyagraha campaign. In the course of an appeal Mr. Prakasam and Mr. Nageswara Rao announced that the first batch of city satyagrahis will start from Swarajya Office on April 13. A Masulipatan correspondent reports that a contingent of the reserve police fifty strong arrived there from Bellary this morning as well as a batch of Satyagrahis. A Coconada message states that at Choolangi volunteers are making arrangements for a salt manufacture process for which two acres of private land near the sea has been leased by the Satyagrahis.—A. P.

GUNTUR MAKES SALT.

Andhra Dictator's Appeal To Govt. Servants.

GUNTUR, April 10.
After morning prayers at 7-30 in the morning a batch of 100 volunteers, headed by Deshbakke Konda Venkatappayya and members of the War Council, went to Mr. Venkatappayya's bungalow where salt earth and brine had been brought to manufacture salt from them, as Guntur is not a sea coast town. Volunteers reached the place at 8 o'clock and began to manufacture salt.

The salt thus manufactured was sold publicly. No Police officials were seen on the spot. Although due notice had been given to the District Magistrate regarding the place and time of manufacture of salt.

Mr. Venkatappayya, Dictator, has issued a statement calling upon the members of the Bar and Indian officials in the Government service, military as well as civil, to give up their jobs and join the movement which is bound to develop into a great war movement which would soon envelop the whole country.

In case of Mr. Venkatappayya's arrest, Mr. Nageswara Rao Pentala, proprietor of the "Andhra Patrika," will lead the movement.—Free Press.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT AND GOVT. MEASURE.

COIMBATUR, April 9.
On the assurance of the local Congress Committee that it had nothing to do with the hartal in shops in the bazaar reported this morning, Government are reporting ratios for officials from Madras. It is stated they would be prepared to sell provisions to the public at reasonable rates if shops remain closed with a view to boycotting officials.—A. P.

HOW BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS RESISTED POLICE ATTACK.

(Continued from page 1.)
it was impossible for any of the volunteers or Committee members to go up without committing violence. So they had an easy task and they demolished all the pans and confiscated about 300 water cans and all the other materials used in salt manufacture.

On return journey the police in turn met with a little surprise. On the narrow balcony which led to the Congress office room Mr. Petigera, Deputy Commissioner of Police (Special Branch) found that his way was blocked by Mrs. Perin D. S. Captain, Mrs. Jamnaben Ratanben with about 5 other ladies. He was exceedingly apologetic and tried to coax them to leave their post of duty, but they as politely refused to do so. Consequently the doughty officer and his band succeeded in pushing their way through the brave passive resisters as well as they could. Their search was of an almost preliminary kind and seemed more to be a formality than anything else. After this they went out of the Congress House compound in a body. An impression was created that after all they had decided not to meddle with the salt pan in the court yard. But after a few minutes a posse of police led by Inspector Lyons and other sergeants returned. But they were greeted

by a band of about 50 volunteers who to avoid any show or possibility of violence had linked their hands together forming a double chain around the pans. The Commander of the Volunteers Mr. Meherally was personally in charge of the defence and was supported by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who was standing by his side ready to receive the police. The Police Superintendent very politely asked Mrs. Kamaladevi to move away as he did not want to touch her but Mrs. Kamaladevi asked him to proceed with his business and not to add insult to injury. After this gallantry the Superintendent massed his police against the volunteers and ordered a melee. The volunteers with their hands tied resisted with their might and from time to time this mass of congested humanity swayed from end to end and at times it seemed that the volunteers were about to be pushed away from their post but they rallied again and again and made it impossible for the police to do their duty of demolishing the pans. The wing supported by Mrs. Kamaladevi was not directly attacked but Mrs. Kamaladevi twice changed her positions and pushed herself at points where the volunteers were hardy pressed and succeeded each time by her remarkable efforts to save the situation. After a prolonged tussle the police lost their patience which they had kept marvelously so far. Then two or three of them pulled Mr. Meherally away from the band and kept him there. Some began roughly to drag away the volunteers by pulling their legs to fell them down and belaboured them. Others tried to strike with pointed rods at the pan as soon as any portion of it was exposed and in doing hit the legs and hands of the volunteers which were stretched to protect the place. In this way they broke some ribs of the pan without being able to push the volunteers away from it. The Police Superintendent cried a halt. There was a deafening roar from the spectators.

In the mean while they had arrested Sgt. Abid Ali Jaffarbhali, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who declared himself to be in sole charge of the salt factories, Sgt. Y. J. Meherally, Commander of the volunteers and Mr. Sadik, Editor of "Beghadi Mouj". As the arrested persons made their way through the crowd there was a burst of enthusiasm which the united efforts of the police and the volunteers could not control. Everyone wanted to come near them and pay them his homage. It was practically impossible for the police to make any headway for a time but after strenuous efforts by the Congress volunteers and officers order was restored and the arrested persons were carried away by the police. While all this was going on about 50 lady volunteers who had collected in the court yard were singing national songs which thrilled the audience. The pans were already being re-erected.

The following volunteers were severely injured:—
1. Ranchoddas Lalji Sampat.
2. Vrajil Jethabhai Goradia.
3. Manilal N. Goradia.
4. Chimanlal Gadbadadas.

DACOITY CASE JUDGMENT.

ALL ACCUSED JAILED

His Lordship Mr. Justice Murphy gave judgment on Thursday in the Frere Road Dacoity case. Two of the accused, Purshotam Uttam Kamath (22) and Arthur Richard Mapalan (19) were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and the other accused—Frank Gilbert Dent (17), Lawrence A. Biber (19), Leslie F. Biber (19) Leyland A. Biber (18), Richard Hamilton Walton (18) and Kenneth Gibson (17)—to 3 years each.

BOMB IN AGARWAL ASHRAM.

COAL MERCHANT ARRESTED.

FAZILKA, April 10.
Considerable sensation has been caused here when the police raided the Agarwal Ashram and discovered two live bombs and some explosives and arrested one man who declared himself as a coal merchant.—Free Press.

DAVID SASSOON I. & R. INSTITUTION.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—
"The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. R. K. Innes to act as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, vice, Mr. E. J. Bunbury on leave."

Government have further approved of the appointment of Mr. H. H. Sawyer to officiate temporarily as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Institution, from the 31st March, 1930, the date on which he took over charge from Mr. E. J. Bunbury, ill relieved by Mr. R. K. Innes."

Calcutta.—A Gazette Extraordinary announces about the forfeiture of two leaflets on workers and students and citizens of Calcutta, in English and Bengali being seditious.—Free Press.

EROSION OF BOMBAY'S COAST.

Proposed Protective Measures.

BUILDING OF SEA WALLS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The report of the Committee on Encroachments by sea on the Western Coast of the Bombay Presidency made certain recommendations dealing with cases of erosion on the coast and rivers or estuaries which they said called for special consideration and remedial measures. These cases related to erosion at Broach, Versoa, Juhu, Mahim, Back Bay, Bagdanda and on the coast of the Gulf of Cambay. Government have now passed orders on their recommendations and they are as follows:—

Regarding the erosion at Broach, the Committee said that protective measures in the shape of groynes carried out in connection with the Railway Bridge over the Naroda river should be examined in detail by Engineers experienced in river works and that the question of constructing groynes at Kukurwada should be further considered from the point of view of Mr. N. N. Ayyangar's report of 1911.

This matter, Government consider, must be dealt with separately. The question of deepening the channel at Kukurwada will be considered after a decision is arrived at in regard to the groyne put up by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to protect their bridge.

CAUSE OF VERSOA EROSION.

The erosion at Versoa, in the Committee's opinion, was due more to the action of the current of the creek than to that of the tides and waves on the open sea face. They therefore suggested that a detailed survey of the place be carried out and a suitable system of protection devised after a close and careful study of the currents of the creek at this place and that this should be undertaken at an early date in view of the urgency of the matter. Further, it was also suggested that Government should take earlier steps to renew the leases of plots so that the owners may be encouraged to meet the cost of any protective works that may be devised.

On this suggestion Government have asked the Superintendent Engineer, Northern Circle, to submit an estimate for survey of the place with a view to ascertaining the possibility of devising a suitable system of protection of the Versoa foreshore. The question of renewing the leases of land at Versoa, subject to certain conditions, is under separate consideration, and the necessary orders will be issued in due course.

JUHU EROSION.

Touching the question of erosion at Juhu, the Committee recommended that rigid prohibition against removal of sand from the foreshore should be enforced and heavy penalties instituted for breach of those orders. The most suitable and effective kind of protection for Juhu foreshore, the Committee thought, was the provision of dry stone protection consisting of toe walls with boulder or rubble pitching, throughout the entire length of about 13,870 feet of the sea face subject to attack. This height of about 13,870 feet of the sea face subject to attack. This height of about 13,870 feet of the sea face subject to attack. This height of about 13,870 feet of the sea face subject to attack.

Government, however, observe that in the present financial situation it is not possible to give any financial assistance towards the cost of the dry stone protection and toe walls for the entire length of Juhu Island, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 10 lakhs; the entire cost of construction would therefore have to be provided by the landowners if the construction of such a wall were undertaken and the protection of individual frontages from the action of the sea should be left to the owners concerned. Many of the landowners, it is found, have already taken effective and successful steps to protect their own frontages with rubble pitching laid more or less as recommended by the Committee. The Collector of Bombay Suburban District will enforce rigid prohibition against the removal of sand from the foreshore and inflict heavy penalties for breach of the orders in this respect.

EROSION AT MAHIM.

Regarding the recommendations in respect of the erosion at Mahim, Government state that the question of constructing storm-water drains or outlets on the Mahim foreshore to serve as groynes in protecting the foreshore and future reclamation of land is, it is understood, being considered by the Bombay Municipality. The whole of the foreshore below the high water mark from Worli to Mahim is vested in the Port Trusts of Bombay and as the reclamation of the land will benefit

them a contribution to the scheme if it materialises must reasonably be made by them.

With regard to Chowpatty, the Committee observed that the erosion being purely local, the remedy was to extend the promenade sea wall round Back Bay to a point near the East end of the Government House grounds. After careful observations, Government are of opinion that there is no proof that the reclamation sea wall has brought about any serious erosion on the Chowpatty sea face or will bring about erosion in future. On the other hand, there is evidence of more accretion along the foreshore than erosion. The suggestion made by the Committee to extend the promenade sea wall round Back Bay to a point near the east end of Government house; ground, is not one to be considered by Government, as the matter relates to the Bombay Municipality.

PROTECTION ADVISABLE.

Some form of protection similar to that proposed for Juhu is stated to be advisable to deal with the erosion at Bagdanda, combined, perhaps, with low brushwood and stake groynes in front to help the accretion of sand and mud. The exact form and extent of such protection, the Committee said, must be decided after expert detailed investigation and report. The damage was serious and the Committee strongly recommended early action in the interests of the local landowners and cultivators.

As regards this recommendation, Government have asked the Superintendent Engineer, Northern Circle, to submit for their approval the necessary plans and estimate for constructing the three groynes suggested by him.

Lastly, touching the Gulf of Cambay, the Committee observed that the question of siting up of the Gulf is too large a subject to be dealt with in the report and recommended that as the subject was of great importance, Government should detail an engineer of maritime experience to examine and report in detail upon it and to make recommendations for the alleviations of the difficulties caused locally and for the improvement of navigation within the limits of the Gulf and the river estuaries. Government have not pursued this recommendation further at present because the question of siting up of the Gulf of Cambay does not fall within the scope of the terms of reference of the Committee.

TRIBUTES TO PRODUCERS OF REPORT.

In passing the above orders Government have taken the opportunity to express their cordial appreciation of the services of the Chairman, Members and Secretaries of the Encroachment Committee, who have produced a very valuable report and also to thank those gentlemen who rendered assistance to the Committee in the collection of useful information and in the preparation of the Report.

AN IDEALIST VIEW OF LIFE.

(Continued from page 3.)
development of human nature is finally satisfying? Is there not something in the nature of man which thirsts for the eternal? Buddha insisted on the majesty of the moral law. Plato and Aristotle believed in the God in mortal form.

Perfection of human nature (we interpose again) means an incarnation of the eternal. Plato's God in mortal form is possible, once human nature is stilled to enable the reflection of the light everywhere present to be shown in all its radiance. Through man perfected is this alone possible, a divine incarnation, an avatar.

"CENTRAL FACT" OF EVERY RELIGION.

Every religion at its best, said he, is based on true religious experience. It is a mode of consciousness not perceptual, not intellectual, but direct. Subject and object are transcended. There is no difference between true and false, good and bad. The whole structure of the Vedas, which word literally means wisdom, inside experience, centres around this experience. It is the same as Jesus' knowledge of the character of God as the central fact of Christianity. It is not confined to the East. Plato, Paul, Plotinus, Wesley, Bunyan are not on the East or of the West. Whenever differences arise, the tendency is to fall back upon religious experience. If only these deepest moments of insight were uninterrupted instead of as at present transitory and intermittent! We cannot command this experience at will and therefore, when we want it, it does not arise. It chooses us. We do not choose it. We lapse back into our customary moral states, our intellectual experience, our ordinary horizon.

Man (we say) can command the experience at will if he follows the ancient injunctions. Every perfected being is master of himself and all inferior potencies. The ability to bring about such a state is set forward for all to read in all its practice, and only its practice, the eternal, the divine, the every-day life, ensures 'samadhi'.

when and as a human being chooses.

This world has to be regarded as shot through and through with spirit, the lecturer declared. It is spaceless, timeless, causeless. The deepest reality, something akin to our own nature is there—the growing fire of God in which all beings become absolutely identified. Its nature is reality, life, burning light—Shankara and the Upanishads, Plato's perception of eternal ideas, Christ's "I and my Father are One". How does it happen that we forget we are supreme spirit? Through 'avidya', ignorance. The art of meditation by which we deepen our being, insisted on by spiritual teachers, demands a costly effort. It is a thing not possible in an age of cocktail and jazz. That is why we are not able to preserve our equipoise, balance, equilibrium. It means the power to understand and interpret circumstances and to say: "There but for the grace of God goes John Wesley." The way the seers walk is the pathway of God. They have so transformed themselves that they dwell always in the presence of light. What Plato has thought, anyone can think. What Jesus has done, anyone can do. With the greatest gods, it is a question of spirit touching spirit. The ground on which we stand is holy ground and we remove the shoes from off our feet. Wherever there is the way of the spirit, there are the claims of the divine which makes us feel it is divine. This is universalism. So far as religion is concerned, it is absolute tolerance. So far as the attitude to life is concerned, it is absolute friendliness. It is not a thing to be attained in a day or a year or a generation. It is the goal to which all religions point, the Kingdom of heaven, the kingdom of God, 'Moksha'.

JESUITS AND RATIONALISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I recently had my attention drawn to a remarkably able article in a "English Review". The writer of the article laboured, not without some measure of success, to convey the impression that the Catholic Church has always been a profound friend of education in all lands, and particularly so in modern times. The writer is emphatic that such distinguished Divines as Pope Leo XIII. and Pope Pius IX. were not only very cultured men themselves but insisted that all those around them should be equally cultured if possible. Both these "Holy Fathers" were men of conspicuous ability and laboured throughout their lives to "reform education," and what is very important to put education on as liberal a basis as was possible. Their "watchwords," in fact, were "Education" and "Reform."

There is nothing, of course, strange in all this, for both these able men joined that wonderful body known as the Jesuits when they were quite young men. Indeed, as the Psalmist says:—"Show me the foot who says there is no God! So it may be said:—Show us the fool who says that the Jesuits and all other religious orders of the Church are not justified in their claim to be 'great educationalists'. They, and they only, have kept the light—have kept the lamp of learning and of truth burning brightly throughout the long dark night of time, down to the present day. It may be not out of place to explain to your large audience, who the Jesuits really are, and how that wonderful order came into existence. The Jesuits are members of the world famous 'Society of Jesus'—a prominent Roman Catholic religious order, founded in 1534, and sanctioned by papal Bull in 1540. A most severe training and a very high standard in education are, and were, demanded of all the members. (I would refer your readers to any English Standard Book of Reference in support of what I am here stating.) Also the most rigid vows of chastity, poverty and absolute obedience to the 'General' of the order were demanded. They have founded seats of learning and other important establishments in India, China, and indeed in all countries of the world for the furtherance of education and the general uplifting of the races of mankind. It puzzles me therefore beyond measure, as to how persons who claim to be intelligent and educated, like members of the Rationalist Press Association (and who boast that they are Rational)—can assert that the Roman Church and the members of the 'Society of Jesus' in particular, are, and have ever been 'enemies of social and educational progress'. Such an assertion is not only irrational—it further proves that these 'persons' are either ignorant of the facts, or that they deliberately suppress the truth. I personally hold no brief for the Catholic Church. I do not happen to subscribe to that beautiful and simple faith but I would like to hear what some of your readers have to say on this matter. Some one really conversant and unbiased I want to know if it is the fact that the two greatest Popes in modern times Pope Pius IX. and Leo XIII.—did in fact insist

How to obtain Good Health

When you feel "below par" you are using up more nervous energy than is being replaced. The "feeling below par" is not such an extraordinary matter, if you come to think of it. Your nerves bear the stress of modern life, they do the work of a score in action all day long.

That's why nine people out of ten suffer from some form of "nerves," fatigue, depression, lack of concentration or weakness. If you want to combat these symptoms, if you want to get good sound health, you must go to the root of the matter, just as you would water the roots of a tree, knowing that the greenness of the leaves is only a sign—a symptom—of vigour.

Go to the root of the matter.

You can do that with Sanatogen. Sanatogen goes to the very cells of your body and enables them to stand the strain. Just as the whole tree will become fresh again after the roots have been watered, after using Sanatogen your health will revive completely.

Sanatogen contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new health and strength are derived. Try Sanatogen for a few weeks and you will notice how all the symptoms of weakness disappear, how fresh and healthy you will be.

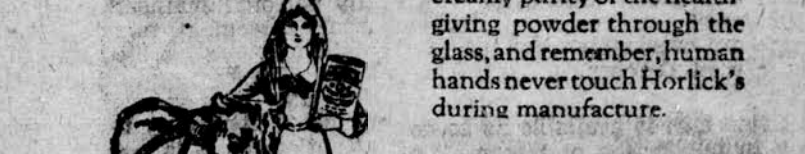
Sanatogen is sold at all Chemists and Grocers.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food



Hasten your Way back to Health!

SICKNESS and fevers strain the constitution, draining the body of its vitality. To assist rapid recovery, the bones and muscles and nerves and brain must be given food that contains all the materials of reconstruction in the exact proportions demanded by Nature. After many years of research, one of England's most successful Chemists discovered the way of combining all the invaluable food elements of rich full-cream English cows' milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. This wonderful food is Horlick's Malted Milk. It requires little digestive effort and yet it gives in proper proportions all the nourishment the body needs. Start taking Horlick's today! You will soon feel the strength of health returning to your body. Doctors everywhere use and recommend Horlick's, so follow their example and advice. You will see the creamy purity of the health-giving powder through the glass, and remember, human hands never touch Horlick's during manufacture.



HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Made in England

All Chemists and good Bazaar Shops stock HORLICK'S

upon a "Forward Policy" in matters educational, during the tenure of their holy offices at the Vatican. Perhaps Dr. D'Avoline can throw some light on the subject. The question is really interesting and an important one which I am sure your readers who are keenly watching the onward march of progress in India—will greatly appreciate.—Yours, etc.

JUPITER
GENERAL

Insurance Co., Ltd. has
its Head Office in Fort,
Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1930.

JUPITER
GENERAL

has branches and agencies
in principal towns in India.

Critics' Lies Nailed To Counter.

MAHATMAJI EXPLAINS.

"BLOOD SPILLING" NOT MEANT AS
INFLECTING INJURY ON OTHERS.

CAMP DANDI, April 10.

movement depends upon future
development.—Free Press.

MAHATMA MAKES THE
MEANING CLEARER.

Snatching Of Salt A Barbarity.

JALALPUR, April 10.

"There has been a great deal of criticism regarding your speeches delivered at Aat and Bhinrad both by the public and the Anglo-Indian press, especially regarding the advice given by you to volunteers not to yield their salt. How do you justify your advice when you believe in non-violence as an article of faith? Is that advice in keeping with your creed of non-violence?" These were the questions put by the special representative of the Free Press of India in an exclusive interview which he had with Mahatma Gandhi last evening. Mahatma Gandhi began by bitterly complaining against the reports of his speeches published in the press. He said in his opinion the messages about spilling of blood is a mischievous distortion of what he said.

Continuing he said: "In the first place I have not said that people should resist until blood is spilt. What I said is that they should not surrender the salt out of their hands even though police in forcibly seizing it from their hands should hurt them so seriously as to draw blood. I hold this advice to be absolutely consistent with non-violence. The doctrine of non-violence means that I should not inflict violence on others but it never means that immediately violence is done to me or attempted I should surrender. The possession of contraband salt I hold to be a national trust; and it is the duty of every one who has it, to defend it with its life. I do not know where violence comes in. I have not suggested that those who possess contraband salt should retaliate. How could a weak unarmed person be said to be violent towards say four burly policemen who may seek hold of his wrist and try to force the salt out of it whilst the possessor keeps his fist tightly closed?"

"Supposing as some say the Government do not arrest you and leave you alone what will be your programme after the National Week is over? Will you shift your centre of activity from Dandi?" asked the representative next. Gandhi after a while replied "If I find it necessary, I shall certainly shift from Dandi. My future

movement depends upon future development.—Free Press.

MAHATMA MAKES THE MEANING CLEARER.

Snatching Of Salt A Barbarity.

JALALPUR, April 10.

Interviewed by the Associated Press with regard to Gandhi's speech at Aat as reported by the "Times of India," Gandhi said: "My attention was drawn to the report published by the 'Times of India' of my Aat speech. It is a mischievous distortion of what I said. On seeing a man's wrist bleeding from a slight injury done to it whilst the police, four or five, against one, were snatching the salt in his possession, I said that the salt picked up by civil resisters was a token of India's honour and Civil Resisters were expected to defend India's honour with their lives. People should hold on to the salt in their possession as long as it was possible for them to bear the force that might be used against them, and they should not mind even if blood was drawn whilst the police were delivering their assault upon their defenceless victims. I added that in resisting this attempt to take possession of salt people should not bear any malice nor should they be angry nor utter a word of abuse, in order to avoid needless injury."

IF HANDS WERE LAID ON
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

I advised people to take only a handful of salt which could be contained in a closed fist and invited even women and children if they had the courage to take part in the battle for freedom and dared the police to lay their hands upon women and children. If the police laid hands upon women and children, I said, the whole of India would become inflamed and resent the insult by inviting suffering of the same kind as they. The manner in which I expected Indians to respond to such an insult was by taking up other methods of civil resistance, by students boycotting schools and government servants giving up service by way of protest. There is no departure from my creed of non-violence. The greater the barbarity of the Government—and I regard this snatching of salt from civil resisters as a piece of barbarity—the greater will be my call for self-suffering.—A. P.

SIMON REPORT IN BENN'S HANDS?

Gandhi-Irwin Contest Attracts World's Attention
Says "Telegraph."

LONDON, April 9.

With reference to the reports broadcast by an evening daily that the Round Table Conference may be expected to meet in September next and that the delegation to Conference would be composed of forty delegates, the Free Press learns that there is no truth whatever in the statement and that reports current in this connection must be treated as pure speculation.

Official circle reiterate that there can be no meeting of Indian Conference until after the labours of the Imperial Conference are over, which would be only late in October.

Some clue is available as to delay in publication of Simon Commission's report. According to informed circles the Simon Commission Report is in all probability in the hands of Secretary of State as well as the Government of India. But it is not being published owing to consensus of opinion in official circles that publication of report at juncture, when arrests are being made would be to deprive the report of any prospect of consideration on

its merits.—Free Press Beam Service.

"ATTRACTING WORLD
ATTENTION"

"Daily Telegraph's" Con-
fession.

LONDON, April 9.

"Daily Telegraph" editorially commenting on Indian situation says: There is clearly a limit to the virtue of flexibility in the maintenance of law and order. The policy which Government of India are following in regard to the personal mainspring of the whole movement, namely Mahatma, must be justified by results. The Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi are engaged in a contest which is attracting the world's attention, as it is not for nothing that the press in Europe is giving generous allowance of space to discussion of Gandhi, his revolution and his implications and following the whole campaign with active interest.

Continuing the paper declares that the movement appears to be well within control but what was initiated only last Sunday may yet take grave turns.—Free Press Beam Service.

REACTIONARIES' CLAMOUR TELLS!

"Sircar Mabap's"
Leniency.

SARDA ACT BREAKERS TO
BE LIGHTLY PUNISHED.

MADRAS, April 9.

"The Hindu" understands the Government of India have laid down their policy as to the administration of the Sarda Act and that instructions have been issued to the District Magistrate to view the cases under the Act in the light of the policy, to be lenient in awarding sentences and not to resort to imprisonment.—Free Press.

HOW DELHI LEADERS
WERE APPREHENDED.

Two Ladies Among Those
Arrested.

DELHI, April 9.

Details are now available regarding the arrest of the leaders and Congress workers of Delhi. After preparation of salt, while Satyagrahis were returning from Salimpur in a procession and as the procession approached the Juma Bridge, the Police met them and produced a warrant. Altogether the warrant was issued against thirty persons, six of whom were volunteers, have been since released. Lala Shankerlal, or Deshbandhu Gupta, Messrs. Devdas Gandhi, Arif Hasvi, F. H. Ansari, Mr. Chamanlal and six others were arrested on the spot and they were taken in a motor lorry along the Meerut Road. People were told that they were being taken to Meerut.

ARRESTED LEADERS CONGRATULATED.

In the evening a mammoth meeting was held in the Queen's Gardens under the presidency of Mr. J. J. Sahni, Editor of the "Hindustan Times", where speeches were delivered congratulating the arrested leaders. It was also resolved to observe complete hartal to-morrow.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mrs. Parvati Devi, Mrs. Satiyavati and Mr. Hanuman Sahay, against whom also warrants were issued, were given a hearty send-off and then they surrendered in the Police Station.

THIS LATER MESSAGE SAYS ASAF ALI IS ON ARRESTED YET. Mr. Asaf Ali and several others have not yet been arrested. All the arrested persons are now in the Delhi lock-up.—Free Press.

RUSSIAN TRADE DE- LEGATES ARRESTED

Berlin Police Outrage.

SERIOUS TROUBLE LIKELY.

LONDON, April 10.

Berlin.—The possibility of serious Russo-German incident is envisaged in an evening newspaper report that three members of Russian trade delegation at Berlin are among the five men arrested by Police, in connection with discovery of two secret printing works publishing communist pamphlets inciting army and the police to insubordination. Police headquarters refuse information.—Reuter.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD
CHANGES PLAN.

Attempt At Beating Speed
Record.

LONDON, April 9.

Calro.—It is understood that the Duchess of Bedford will not attempt a non-stop flight to the Cape but will try to beat the speed record. Her route is expected to be Milan, Benghazi, Assiut, Khartoum, etcetera. This will be the first attempt to fly non-stop from Benghazi to Assiut, a distance of 800 miles across a desolate region. The flight will involve considerable risks. Special permission to attempt it had to be obtained from the Egyptian Government as Aboukir and Heliopolis airports have only authorised civil air entries into Egypt.—Reuter.

REALISING £1,500,000
A YEAR.

Australia's Scheme To
Tax Wages.

LONDON, April 9.

Sydney.—Government scheme to tax wages is expected to be at the rate of threepence in the pound which will realise £1,500,000 a year. Probably there will be a higher percentage on salaries over £400 a year. There will also be a tax on rent dividends and all forms of income which is expected to produce a total of three millions sterling. The tax will be regarded as an emergency measure for a limited period. The Government intends to introduce bills after Easter to reduce public service salaries by ten per cent, and also revert to the 48-hour week.—Reuter.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER

LOYD ON BRITISH
PRESTIGE IN EAST.

Wants More Army For
The Purpose.

LONDON, April 9.

War Lords championed the superior merits of the Services of which they were brilliant chiefs in the House of Lords debate started by Lord Trenchard who, demanding Government statement on Air Policy, dilated on the advantages of air operations and cited as an instance their mobility, cheapness and low casualties on either side combined with effectiveness of action.

Lord Beatty took up cudgels on behalf of the Navy and submitted that aircraft would not be able to do warships' job in Red Sea and Persian Gulf in getting to sufficiently close quarters to investigate real character of slaverunning dows which flew foreign flag.

Earl Cavan representing soldiers pointed out that casualties as a result of bombing from air might be few, but bombing might be inflicted on wrong people and Lord Plumer supplemented this by showing that air activities were no substitute for functions fulfilled by the Army.

Lord Thomson winding up the debate said that the Committee of Imperial Defence was at present considering Air defence. Government would gladly welcome limitation of air forces. Government's policy had been to avoid disastrous race in air armaments.

ALARMED LLOYD

Lord Lloyd expressed alarm at the suggestion that North-West Frontier of India could be guarded by an Air Force which would entail reversal of present successful policy of peaceful penetration. He criticised the argument that Air control of Iraq meant an enormous reduction of expenditure and considered it largely impracticable in Sudan and Africa. He urged very careful consideration and expressed the opinion that substitution of impersonal, inhuman agency for free personal intercourse of the administrator would have damaging effect on Britain's reputation in East.

Lord Lloyd's views were supported by Lord Peel, who considered that Government of India's problem on North West Frontier was an economic one and deprecated the more extensive use of air force, maintaining that policy pursued in last few years was having most admirable effect.—Reuter.

G. I. P. STRIKERS URGED TO HOLD ON.

COMMISSIONER OF RYS. COMING TO
BOMBAY.

1,500 Men Join Workshop.

About fifteen hundred men joined the Parel Workshop of the G. I. P. Railway on Thursday morning when the gates were opened for the selected men employed repeatedly. When the strikers came to know this they pelted stones at the black-legs, but the police dispersed them promptly.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala then called a meeting of the strikers on the Damodar Thakary Bazar where he informed the strikers that Mr. T. G. Russell, the Commissioner of Railways, was coming to Bombay shortly and he urged them to hold on the strike till some settlement had been arrived at.

G. I. P. WORKERS' BATTLE FOR BREAD

Women With Babies In Arms Offer Satyagraha

BOMBAY, April 9.

Mr. V. B. Purandare, Hon. Gen. Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has issued the following statement for publication, with regard to the G. I. P. Railway Strike:—

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union is sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, in default 2 weeks' simple imprisonment, by the District Magistrate, Thana, for disobeying the order under section 42 District Police Act, served on him at Kalyan on the 5th inst.

Bombay Satyagraha was suspended to-day on account of Mr. Ruiker's incarceration.

A batch of brave 25 Satyagrahis of Nagpur offered Satyagraha on the line yesterday and detained 1 Dn. Mail between Bori and Gunggaon for 1 hour and 45 mnts. All the Satyagrahis were arrested by the police. They were all cheerful.

In pursuance to the resolution passed by the Central Strike Committee, Satyagraha was offered at Itarsi on 6th instant by a batch of 30 strikers along with 20 women with 14 children in arms, at 3 miles away at Bombay side, in the morning. They were successful in detaining No. 210 Up Goods train and 11 Dn. Passenger as well as 11 Up Passenger and 7 Dn. Mail for about 2 to 3 hours. The police got wind of this news and hurried to the scene and arrested all the Satyagrahis. All the Satyagrahis were let off near the distant signal.

On 7th instant 7 Dn. Mail was detained by a batch of 11 Satyagrahis, headed by Com. Benjamin, 3 miles off from Itarsi at Jubulpore end, for over an hour. The Railway Officials with some police party came by special carriage at the scene. The Driver drove the train quite near to the Satyagraha party, led by Com. Benjamin, standing by them with a red flag in his hand. The flag showed the

slogan viz. "G. I. P. Railway Workers Battle for Bread". The driver then booked his train about 2 full long. The Police party removed them from the line and took the Satyagrahis to Itarsi and asked them to attend the Hoshangabad Court, to-day.

On 8th instant a batch of nine Satyagrahis, with their wives, mothers and children detained three trains viz. 11 Dn., 12 Up and 7 Dn. for one full hour, whereupon the police officers arrested all the Satyagrahis. They handcuffed the male Satyagrahis and let off the women and children. The handcuffed Satyagrahis were brought to the police station, where they were served with puries, but the Satyagrahis refused to eat them. Great enthusiasm prevails among the Satyagrahis.

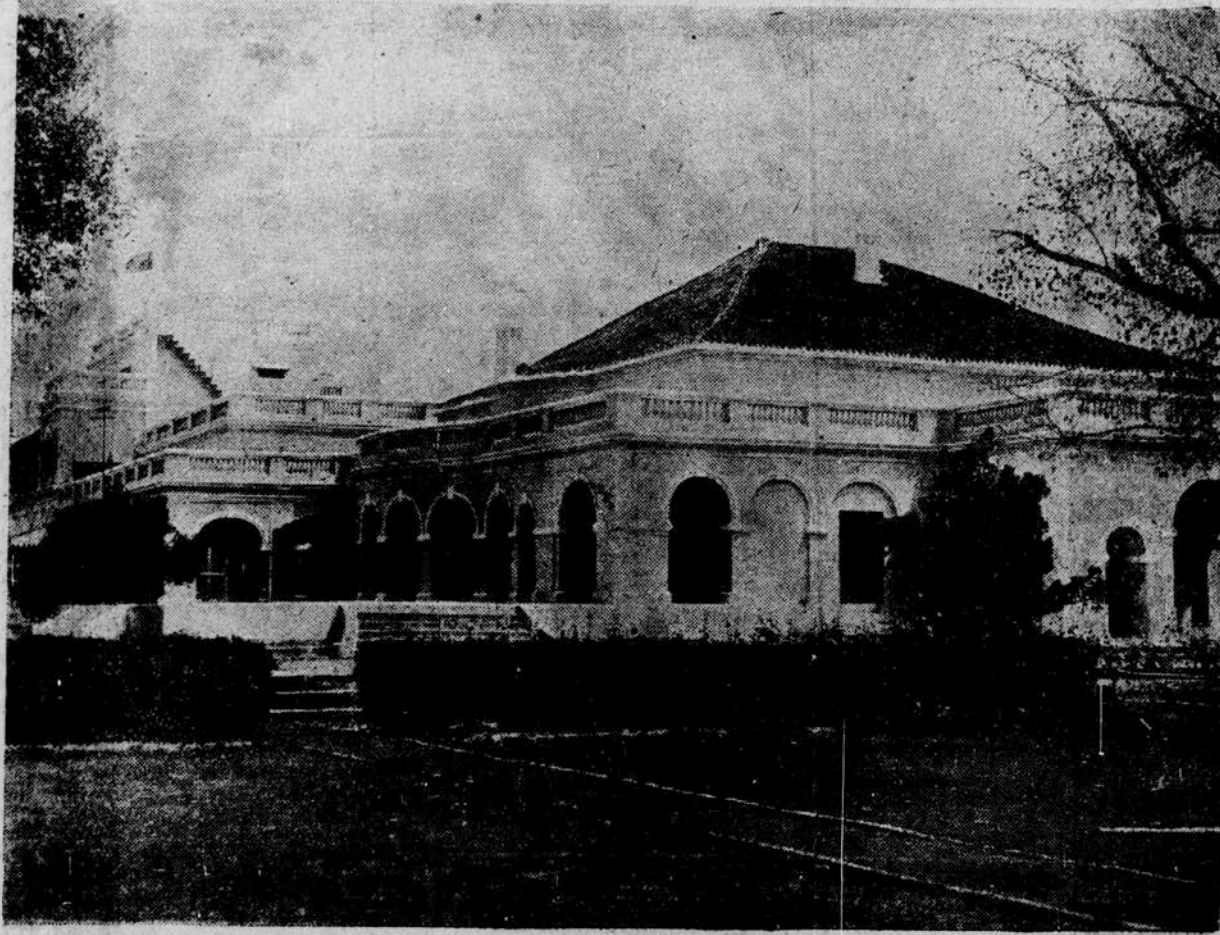
After the Bhusaval decision of the Strike Committee all the strikers offered themselves for duty but none was taken back. But the Railway Administration instead of reinstating them as laid down in the Government of India's Communique, asked to take the settlements and a note for settlement without signature are sent to them.

Almost all the strikers are out, being refused reinstatement. They have determined to fight to the finish and Campaign of Satyagraha will shortly be launched. At Jhanst a large number of strikers extending to 750/800 are out and have made full preparations to offer Satyagraha.

STRIKE RELIEF.

The Hon. Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union writes:— "I have great pleasure to announce that Mr. S. D. Bhadkar, Managing Committee Member, B. P. T. Railwaymen's Union has contributed a sum of Rs. 75/- to the G. I. P. Railway Strikers Relief Fund by selling the Strike Fund Tickets."

MOTILAJI'S GIFT TO THE NATION



A view of "Anand Bhawan" now termed "Swaraj Bhawan."

FIVE POWER PACT
VANISHES.

3-Power Pact Not Before Easter

LONDON, April 10.

All chance of Five-Power Pact has definitely vanished, asserted "Daily Herald," owing to Franco-Italian deadlock. Meanwhile, Three-Power Pact will not be fixed up before Easter. Americans have cancelled their passages on Levant sailing on April 24.—Reuter.

DEVELOPMENT OF
COUNCIL.

To Deal With Overseas Trade.

LONDON, April 10.

"Overseas Trade Development Council" has been formed to deal with export trade problems and will closely co-operate with Lord Privy Seal in his effort to promote employment. The Council consists of Government officials and representatives of commerce who will be assisted by a panel of representatives of industry. Mr. Gillett, Secretary of Department of Overseas Trade, will be chairman.—Reuter.

"NO IMMEDIATE DOMINION
STATUS."

MADRAS, April 9.

At a meeting of the Committee of the European Association a letter was read from the President addressed to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru regretting inability to attend the proposed All-Parties Conference and making it clear that while the European attitude was in favour of acceptance of Dominion Status, if full responsible Government was India's goal it was not possible to enter into any discussion upon the practicability or the impracticability of its immediate application.—A.P.

Washington.—American Consul-General at Canton has warned all Americans at Linchow and Shunchow (North Kwantung) to leave districts on account of activities of Communist bandits.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.